The Daily and Weekly Commercial-NEWSPAPER DISCONTINUANCES.—A subscriber has taken a paper repeatedly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

ADVERTISEMENTS must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, No. 76 Fifth avenue.

TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 5 cents; delivered by carriers (per week) 15 cents; subscribed by mail (per year), $10 00, postage prepaid.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, contains all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per year (52 issues), $1 75; in Clubs of Twenty and over $1 25, postage pre-paid; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

VOL. XIV. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 21, 1876. NO. 12.

SECOND EDITION.

GATHERING OF THE GALLANT,

Meeting of the Boys in Blue.

A Big Time in Indianapolis---Old Memories Revived and Old Friendships Renewed.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 20.—The city is full to overflowing with Boys in Blue, and every train that arrives brings additional delegations from all sections of the country. During the night and this morning large delegations have arrived from New York city, Cleveland and Columbus, Ohio; Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh and Allegheny city, Pennsylvania; Baltimore, Washington, D. C.; Chicago, Illinois; Louisville, Kentucky, and from Illinois, Missouri, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Indiana, Texas, Michigan and other States. Seventeen States are represented. Three camps with a large number of tents have been established for the accommodation of the veterans. Hotels and boarding houses are entertaining visitors. Among the distinguished personages present are Governor Hartranft, of Pennsylvania; Senator Logan, of Illinois; General Burnsides, of Rhode Island; General Garfield, of Ohio; General Briedge, of Kentucky; General A. B. Norton, of Texas; General Noyer, of Ohio; Colonel Scoville, of Cleveland; Generals Neeley and Pearson, of Pennsylvania; General Madison Drake, of New Jersey; Colonel L. E. Dudley, Secretary of the National Association of the Boys in Blue; General Trobridge, of Michigan; General James Latta, Adjutant General of Pennsylvania; John H. Montgomery, of Maryland. The New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and many other delegations are accompanied by brass bands. The forenoon has been occupied in the reception of delegations, marching through the streets and regimental reunions. The Soldiers Home at Dayton, Ohio, is represented by a delegation of twelve members. Ex-Postmaster General Jewell and Colonel Ingersoll, of Illinois, will arrive from Cleveland to-night. General John A. Dix telegraphs that in consequence of sickness he will be unable to be present.

At three o'clock the veterans assembled in Circle Park, and were called to order by General Spooner. After prayer by Chaplain A. C. Allen, and music by the Lombard Glee Club, Senator Morton made the address of welcome, as follows:

SENATOR MORTON'S WORDS OF WELCOME.

SOLDIERS OF THE UNION:—It has been assigned the grateful duty of this city to welcome to the State of Indiana and to her capital, the veteran soldiery who fought the battles of the Republic, and whom every true heart bids you welcome. To the men who saved the nation by their valor upon the field of battle we owe a debt of love and gratitude which we can never repay. To refuse to manifest this love because it might be offensive to our enemies, would be alike unwise, unpatriotic and unjust; it would indeed be a poor encouragement to patriotism in our future national troubles, if you should now ignore the defenders of the nation for the purpose of conciliating those who have been its enemies. I know we are told that the time has come when we ought to forget which army a man served in; that we ought to forget whether he wore the blue or the gray; that we ought to ignore all distinctions between loyalty and disloyalty; to put all upon the same platform; to blot out all differences between the two, whether in law or in politics. To do this we should be required, not only to display the grossest ingratitude of which a free people could be guilty, but to strike the word "loyalty" from the pension laws, from all laws for the payment of claims, and to put all on an absolute equality, whatever may have been their merits or their crimes in the past. For us to forgive those who have lately been in rebellion is one thing; but to place them in positions of trust and power is another thing. We have forgiven those who were in rebellion, the erring men of the South, but it does not follow because, in our justice, or in the wisdom we should place in their hands the control of this Government, and the right to exercise discretion and a consideration which should belong to its defenders. I hope, my friends, that this reunion will be for you a season of rejoicing. I hope that you will all go away from here feeling that it was good to have been here; that the chain of friendship which we have linked together in the camp, on the march, in the field of battle, will be strengthened. Many of your comrades are lying in Southern graves; many are mingling their dust with ours from year to year, and in a few years more will be left; but as you pass down the line of time, hand in hand, to find honored graves, may the love and gratitude of the nation—may the choicest blessing of Heaven and of earth attend you. I am surrounded to-day by distinguished soldiers, who have written their names high to the roll of fame. Their voices will come back to you like familiar echoes from the battle field in the South. Those eyes that heard them amid the crash of battle, as they cheered you on to victory, my friends, gratified for the opportunity of welcoming you to the State of Indiana, rejoicing in my heart to be in your presence, I can only say to you, may hold sweet converse with your old comrades in arms, (great and long continued applause.) I have the honor to introduce to you General Garfield, a distinguished soldier and a distinguished statesman.

General Garfield then responded as follows:

SPEECH OF GENERAL JAMES A. GARFIELD.

COMRADES:—I am sure that the welcome extended to you by the late Governor of Indiana, it was fitting that he should welcome you, as commander-in-chief of many of you out to the field in the days of our great war. It was fitting that you should meet him and greet him as you left him to go out and save the flag and the nation from destruction, and it was fitting that you should go to his address of welcome and to tell him that we have come here as members of a great organization, called Soldiers' Reunion, for two purposes, and second, to express our opinion as citizens. Seemingly we go to renew the old associations and friendships formed in the day of battle—memories green forever with the glory of the victories which we have helped to bring about. In that capacity we meet to grip each other, to look again into each other's faces, to remember the struggle through which we have passed, and to express our love for each other in the life that we are to live. But our second purpose is not less marked. When we were soldiers, we never ceased to be citizens. It was as citizens that we went forth to act as soldiers until citizenship became honored through the Republic. [Cheers.] We fought to make citizenship universal. [Cries of "Right, right."] We fought to make citizenship equal [cries of "right, right,"] wherever the flag flies; and when we had made it both equal and universal, we returned to share it and enjoy it. [Cries of "good, good,"] and in doing that we lost no rights of citizenship because we had been soldiers; and coming back into our old homes, the duty of good citizens requires us to help them in their affairs. We have met here to-day on a special call of the National Committee, and in the communication addressed to us in regard to the great choice that is to be made of our rulers in this centennial year. It is the sentiment of our comrades in every section of the country, and to that object we shall devote ourselves to-day and to-morrow. That is right. We should talk to each other as citizens of our fellow citizens with the utmost freedom about the political issues, ought to be appointed as the embodiment of that policy. [Cheers.] The nation has again honored you all by offering the second candidate to its highest office your old comrad and friend, Rutherford B. Hayes, [Great cheering.] We have come together to send him our greeting and our cheers, and to assure him that the old confidence we had in him in the days of peril is no less than that we feel for him in our hearts to-day. [Cheers.] That's it; and now, soldiers, let me say a single word more in this direction. You are every day met with the word, we hear it in the streets, corners by a class of men in this Republic, that we ought to "let bygones be bygones;" [a voice "never."] that we ought never to revive nor remember the great events of the war though which we have passed. [A voice, "never."] If that was a mere war of brute force and nothing else, then I agree we ought to forget the war. Prize fighters go out into the ring to fight, to see who can pound the hardest, and which can stand the most pounding, and when one has given it up, there is no reason why they should not shake hands for they never had any principle at the bottom of their fighting. [Laughter.] But our war was not a prize fight of bullies; our war was not a brutal struggle to see who was the strongest. Ideas fight more than men, and every one of you who went out into battle went under inspiration of an idea, sacred, deep, high, far-reaching—an idea that must triumph, all hearts felt, and we never left until that idea, for the time and which idea has triumphed. The battle may not always be with the conquering flag. The cause that is appeared lost may and may yet win in the forum of history, and therefore, as you believe in the justice of the cause you fought for as soldiers, so you will stand around it as citizens, guarding that cause until it is carried and fixed forever in history as a great moral truth. [Cheers.] That is the reason, fellow-citizens, that we have come to stand guard around the war and the victories we won—*not* to awaken any bitter memories; *not* to keep alive any hostility, *not* to do any discredit to any human being, but to do eternal and immortal credit to the truth of the victory we won. That is what we meet for to-day. [Cheers.]

And to-day fellow citizens, we are confronted in our American politics with a united South and a united North, in its great majority of those who fought against us in the field. To this united South we appeal with the better name of the United States, the better name of the United States. [Great cheering], and the men who saved United States from be-ing no United States are here to-day, and throughout this Republic, forever in liberty and justice. [Cheers.] Now, gentlemen, it is my duty, in the absence of the Chairman of the Association, as I am in order to preside here momentarily until you yourselves shall be more organized this convention for its permanent work. But before I close, I must read to you what our great comrade, the Chairman of this association and of the national committee organized four years ago at Pittsburgh, sends to you in place of coming himself. This document is signed by the man who gave the order more than fourteen years ago, "if any man pull down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." [Cheers.] This letter to you is signed by General John A. Dix. [A voice, "Three cheers for General Dix."] General Warfield then read the following letter:

LETTER FROM GENERAL DIX.

HEADQUARTERS UNION VETERANS' NATIONAL COMMITTEE, FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, NEW YORK CITY, September 18, 1876.

COMRADES: It was my purpose to be present, as Chairman of your National Committee, at the conference with the 20th instant. Causes of attendance. It is a source of unfeigned regret that I am unable to meet in person an assemblage of the warlion of the Union. My regret is the deeper as it was my wish to speak a few words to you, as follows: Soldiers, face to face on the question which calls you together the importance cannot be underestimated. It is my sincere belief that the tranquility of the country purchased by your hardships, your perils, your endurance and your valor, depends on the election of Governor Hayes, the gallant commander who led many of you to victory. Your independence of all party considerations, I believe it to be far better for the South, better for the North, better for every portion of our vast Republic, that the executive power of the government should be confided to him rather than to his opponent. Placing him in the elevated station once filled by Washington, you will all feel that he will enter upon the discharge of his responsible duties with a patriotism as pure, a life as unblemished, and an integrity as unquestioned. The civil war through which we have passed with so fearful an expenditure of blood and treasure in re-establishing the Government on foundations which, we trust, may, by God's Providence, be unbroken for centuries to come, has brought with it new responsibilities, different headquarters and camps. To-morrow morning a grand parade and review is to be had, while extensive preparations are being made for a monster torch-light procession to-morrow night. Advices have been received of large numbers yet to arrive during to-night and by the early trains.

PHILADELPHIA.

Increase in Attendance at the Centennial—The Frame Shanty Nuisance—The Odd Fellows' Parade.

PHILADELPHIA, September 20.—The daily attendance at the Centennial Exposition is steadily on the increase, and the number present on the opening day is now approximated every day, and the prospect is that still greater crowds will come as the close of the Exhibition approaches, and people realize that they must be prompt in their coming. The crowd in attendance yesterday was the largest of any fifty cent day during the season.

The Grand Jury this morning made a special presentment regarding frame buildings, erected contrary to law, in the neighborhood of the Centennial grounds, presenting said buildings as nuisances. The Court ordered the Mayor to have the buildings torn down, and the work of demolition will commence on Friday.

At one o'clock to-day the cash admissions to the Centennial were 91,151.

The Odd Fellows' demonstration in this city is one of the finest displays ever witnessed on this continent. The weather is propitious, the streets are thronged with hundreds of thousands, and everywhere the eye turns banners and brilliant colors appeal to it. The procession has been moving past the spot I have selected now upwards of two hours, and there is no indication of the end of it. It is estimated that 15,000 to 20,000 men are in line.

INSURANCE INTEREST.

Meeting of the National Board of Underwriters.

NEW YORK, September 20.—The semi-annual meeting of the National Board of Underwriters was begun to-day in Underwriters' Hall. Mr. George L. Chase presided. Twenty-six companies were represented. Balance in general fund, $20,423; balance in arson fund, $3,649; in fire fund, $1,800; contributions for the past half year, $65,161; expenses for the same period, $45,-901. The report and the action of the Finance Committee. President Chase then read his semi-annual address, and a committee was appointed to take into consideration the important matters referred to it, and the future sessions being conducted in private, after which a recess was taken.

Resolutions were adopted making fire crackers specially hazardous, and asking Congress to pass a law prohibiting their importation. The Committee on Wind Currents reported that the Signal Service had been so crippled at the last session of Congress that it is practically valueless. The committee of fifteen appointed at the last session recommended that the board meet twice a year; that a bureau of detection be formed; that a Western department be established, placing the agency at its head, and that the present system of fining agents be abolished. The report was laid on the table.

MOUNTAIN MEADOW MASSACRE.

Verdict Against Lee, Murder in The First Degree.

SALT LAKE, UTAH, September 20.—In the Beaver court this morning, Judge Boreman, in the course of his charge to the jury, said: "The prisoner, J. D. Lee, stands before you charged with being a participant in one of the most atrocious massacres of human beings—of men, women and children on the Mountain Meadows in 1857. That is not in regard to the political future of their country than the men who, in it hour of imminent danger, stood up for the law, the Constitution and fought treason to the death, swearing that this Republic should live and be free. [Cheers.] Is that all? [Cheers.] Why shall we not consult together? Does not every one recognize that the field a political meeting, I answer, yes, and I have a right to do so. The soldiers who fought the rebellion are not dead. They are not scoured by petty personal grievances, have met to ratify the unanimous voice of their comrades—an honest, faithful, patriotic citizen and brave soldier, Rutherford B. Hayes. [Cheers.] My soldiers have no right to meet and express their views on the political future of the country any more than any citizen when the country was being severed by traitors, the Treasury plundered, the army betrayed and the navy scattered, who then came at the call of the President to save the Government, whose rising arms stayed the mighty fabric when its pillars rocked and tottered? In that hour of supreme trial the soldier citizens who came to the front exercised the right that never should be questioned, to consult with each other as to the best course to defend affairs. For this only are we here to-day. Look at this mighty assemblage of old friends to-night, the foundation of Sheridan and Wheeler, then look across the Ohio river at such a meeting of soldiers would surely be the condemnation of Tilden and Hendricks. Of what material would that soldiers' political meeting be made up? Of rebels, of opposed traitors, of broken-down secessionists, of old negro traders, of every sort or enemies of the country. We are told to let bygones be bygones, and look at the future. Yes, but upon one condition. When the men who fought to destroy the Government, to tear up the flag, to trample the Constitution under foot, shall become law-abiding and love the flag, obey the Constitution and all its amendments, and protect every citizen, white or black, in their rights and say we have had enough of war and treason and murder, then, and not till then, we will shake hands across the bloody chasm."

Talk about their being satisfied with the constitutional amendments and the condition of the country as a Union of free citizens with equal rights, is all bosh. Soldiers, the present candidates who ever indorsed a Republican measure or upheld the cause of the Union during the war since the war. They opposed every law that gave freedom or guaranteed it, that conferred the right to vote or protected the ballot box. They now pretend to acquiesce in the great enactments of freedom, that they may get office, and leave these very measures null and fruitless for want of legislation to carry them out. Their resolutions now are as lying pretenses as they were during the war. They have nominated Mr. Tilden for President, and will never do to suppress the rebellion? Nothing. And Mr. Hendricks for Vice President, that did not even encourage men to fight for their country, or what vote did he ever cast for a law or constitutional amendment? Soldiers, ought the traitor and the copperhead to be appointed as the embodiment of that policy. [Cheers.] The nation has again honored you all by offering the second candidate to its highest office your old comrad and friend, Rutherford B. Hayes. [Great cheering.] We have come together to send him our greeting and our cheers, and to assure him that the old confidence we had in him in the days of peril is no less than that we feel for him in our hearts to day. [Cheers.] That's it; and now, soldiers, let me say a single word more in this direction. You are every day met with the word, we hear it in the streets, corners by a class of men in this Republic, that we ought to "let bygones be bygones;" [a voice "never."], that we ought never to revive nor remember the great events of the war though which we have passed. [A voice, "never."] If that was a mere war of brute force and nothing else, then I agree we ought to forget the war. Prize fighters go out into the ring to fight, to see who can pound the hardest, and which can stand the most pounding, and when one has given it up, there is no reason why they should not shake hands, for they never had any principle at the bottom of their fighting. [Laughter.] But our war was not a prize fight of bullies; our war was not a brutal struggle to see who was the strongest. Ideas fight more than men, and every one of you who went out into battle went under inspiration of an idea, sacred, deep, high, far-reaching—an idea that must triumph, all hearts felt, and we never left until that idea, for the time and which idea has triumphed. The battle may not always be with the conquering flag. The cause that is appeared lost may and may yet win in the forum of history, and therefore, as you believe in the justice of the cause you fought for as soldiers, so you will stand around it as citizens, guarding that cause until it is carried and fixed forever in history as a great moral truth. [Cheers.] That is the reason, fellow-citizens, that we have come to stand guard around the war and the victories we won—*not* to awaken any bitter memories; *not* to keep alive any hostility, *not* to do any discredit to any human being, but to do eternal and immortal credit to the truth of the victory we won. That is what we meet for to-day. [Cheers.

And to-day fellow citizens, we are confronted in our American politics with a united South and a united North, in its great majority of those who fought against us in the field. To this united South we appeal with the better name of the United States, the better name of the United States. [Great cheering], and the men who saved United States from being no United States are here to-day, and throughout this Republic, forever in liberty and justice. [Cheers.] Now, gentlemen, it is my duty, in the absence of the Chairman of the Association, as I am in order to preside here momentarily until you yourselves shall be more organized this convention for its permanent work. But before I close, I must read to you what our great comrade, the Chairman of this association and of the national committee organized four years ago at Pittsburgh, sends to you in place of coming himself. This document is signed by the man who gave the order more than fourteen years ago, "if any man pull down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." [Cheers.] This letter to you is signed by General John A. Dix. [A voice, "Three cheers for General Dix."] General Warfield then read the following letter:

LETTER FROM GENERAL DIX.

HEADQUARTERS UNION VETERANS' NATIONAL COMMITTEE, FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, NEW YORK CITY, September 18, 1876.

COMRADES: It was my purpose to be present, as Chairman of your National Committee, at the conference with the 20th instant. Causes of attendance. It is a source of unfeigned regret that I am unable to meet in person an assemblage of the warlion of the Union. My regret is the deeper as it was my wish to speak a few words to you, as follows: Soldiers, face to face on the question which calls you together the importance cannot be underestimated. It is my sincere belief that the tranquility of the country purchased by your hardships, your perils, your endurance and your valor, depends on the election of Governor Hayes, the gallant commander who led many of you to victory. Your independence of all party considerations, I believe it to be far better for the South, better for the North, better for every portion of our vast Republic, that the executive power of the government should be confided to him rather than to his opponent. Placing him in the elevated station once filled by Washington, you will all feel that he will enter upon the discharge of his responsible duties with a patriotism as pure, a life as unblemished, and an integrity as unquestioned. The civil war through which we have passed with so fearful an expenditure of blood and treasure in re-establishing the Government on foundations which, we trust, may, by God's Providence, be unbroken for centuries to come, has brought with it new responsibilities,

A race held in bondage has been emancipated and elevated to the rank of citizenship; the rights with which they have been endowed by the general consent are to be protected. Recent occurrences indicate, I regret to say, that there are at the South individuals who are intent on disturbing the established order. While all such purposes are to be resisted and foiled, if need be by the whole legitimate power of the Government, a generous confidence and support should be extended to those who sustain it in its manifest duty to enforce the requirements of the Constitution and the laws. Your organization was formed in no spirit of hostility to any portion of your fellow citizens. It was formed to maintain by the ballot, in the political field, the gain by the soldiers have no right to meet and express their views on the political future of the country any more than any citizen when the country was being severed by traitors, the Treasury plundered, the army betrayed and the navy scattered, who then came at the call of the President to save the Government, whose rising arms stayed the mighty fabric when its pillars rocked and tottered? In that hour of supreme trial the soldier citizens who came to the front exercised the right that never should be questioned, to consult with each other as to the best course to defend affairs. For this only are we here to-day. Look at this mighty assemblage of old friends to-night, the foundation of Sheridan and Wheeler, then look across the Ohio river at such a meeting of soldiers would surely be the condemnation of Tilden and Hendricks. Of what material would that soldiers' political meeting be made up? Of rebels, of opposed traitors, of broken-down secessionists, of old negro traders, of every sort or enemies of the country. We are told to let bygones be bygones, and look at the future. Yes, but upon one condition. When the men who fought to destroy the Government, to tear up the flag, to trample the Constitution under foot, shall become law-abiding and love the flag, obey the Constitution and all its amendments, and protect every citizen, white or black, in their rights and say we have had enough of war and treason and murder, then, and not till then, we will shake hands across the bloody chasm."

Talk about their being satisfied with the constitutional amendments and the condition of the country as a Union of free citizens with equal rights, is all bosh. Soldiers, the present candidates who ever indorsed a Republican measure or upheld the cause of the Union during the war since the war. They opposed every law that gave freedom or guaranteed it, that conferred the right to vote or protected the ballot box. They now pretend to acquiesce in the great enactments of freedom, that they may get office, and leave these very measures null and fruitless for want of legislation to carry them out. Their resolutions now are as lying pretenses as they were during the war. They have nominated Mr. Tilden for President, and will never do to suppress the rebellion? Nothing. And Mr. Hendricks for Vice President, that did not even encourage men to fight for their country, or what vote did he ever cast for a law or constitutional amendment? Soldiers, ought the traitor and the copperhead to be appointed as the embodiment of that policy. [Cheers.] The nation has again honored you all by offering the second candidate to its highest office your old comrad and friend, Rutherford B. Hayes. [Great cheering.] We have come together to send him our greeting and our cheers, and to assure him that the old confidence we had in him in the days of peril is no less than that we feel for him in our hearts to day. [Cheers.] That's it; and now, soldiers, let me say a single word more in this direction. You are every day met with the word, we hear it in the streets, corners by a class of men in this Republic, that we ought to "let bygones be bygones;" [a voice "never."], that we ought never to revive nor remember the great events of the war though which we have passed. [A voice, "never."] If that was a mere war of brute force and nothing else, then I agree we ought to forget the war. Prize fighters go out into the ring to fight, to see who can pound the hardest, and which can stand the most pounding, and when one has given it up, there is no reason why they should not shake hands, for they never had any principle at the bottom of their fighting. [Laughter.] But our war was not a prize fight of bullies; our war was not a brutal struggle to see who was the strongest. Ideas fight more than men, and every one of you who went out into battle went under inspiration of an idea, sacred, deep, high, far-reaching—an idea that must triumph, all hearts felt, and we never left until that idea, for the time and which idea has triumphed. The battle may not always be with the conquering flag. The cause that is appeared lost may and may yet win in the forum of history, and therefore, as you believe in the justice of the cause you fought for as soldiers, so you will stand around it as citizens, guarding that cause until it is carried and fixed forever in history as a great moral truth. [Cheers.] That is the reason, fellow-citizens, that we have come to stand guard around the war and the victories we won—*not* to awaken any bitter memories; *not* to keep alive any hostility, *not* to do any discredit to any human being, but to do eternal and immortal credit to the truth of the victory we won. That is what we meet for to-day. [Cheers.

And to-day fellow citizens, we are confronted in our American politics with a united South and a united North, in its great majority of those who fought against us in the field. To this united South we appeal with the better name of the United States, the better name of the United States. [Great cheering], and the men who saved United States from being no United States are here to-day, and throughout this Republic, forever in liberty and justice. [Cheers.] Now, gentlemen, it is my duty, in the absence of the Chairman of the Association, as I am in order to preside here momentarily until you yourselves shall be more organized this convention for its permanent work. But before I close, I must read to you what our great comrade, the Chairman of this association and of the national committee organized four years ago at Pittsburgh, sends to you in place of coming himself. This document is signed by the man who gave the order more than fourteen years ago, "if any man pull down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." [Cheers.] This letter to you is signed by General John A. Dix. [A voice, "Three cheers for General Dix."] General Warfield then read the following letter:

LETTER FROM GENERAL DIX.

HEADQUARTERS UNION VETERANS' NATIONAL COMMITTEE, FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, NEW YORK CITY, September 18, 1876.

COMRADES: It was my purpose to be present, as Chairman of your National Committee, at the conference with the 20th instant. Causes of attendance. It is a source of unfeigned regret that I am unable to meet in person an assemblage of the warlion of the Union. My regret is the deeper as it was my wish to speak a few words to you, as follows: Soldiers, face to face on the question which calls you together the importance cannot be underestimated. It is my sincere belief that the tranquility of the country purchased by your hardships, your perils, your endurance and your valor, depends on the election of Governor Hayes, the gallant commander who led many of you to victory. Your independence of all party considerations, I believe it to be far better for the South, better for the North, better for every portion of our vast Republic, that the executive power of the government should be confided to him rather than to his opponent. Placing him in the elevated station once filled by Washington, you will all feel that he will enter upon the discharge of his responsible duties with a patriotism as pure, a life as unblemished, and an integrity as unquestioned. The civil war through which we have passed with so fearful an expenditure of blood and treasure in re-establishing the Government on foundations which, we trust, may, by God's Providence, be unbroken for centuries to come, has brought with it new responsibilities,

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Another Molly Maguire Convicted.

POTTSVILLE, PA., September 20.—The case of Thomas Duffy, another Molly Maguire, accused of being accessory to the murder of Policeman Yost, at Tamaqua and Wheeler, then look across the Ohio river at such a meeting of soldiers would surely be the condemnation of Tilden and Hendricks. Of what material would that soldiers' political meeting be made up? Of rebels, of opposed traitors, of broken-down secessionists, of old negro traders, of every sort or enemies of the country. We are told to let bygones be bygones, and look at the future. Yes, but upon one condition. When the men who fought to destroy the Government, to tear up the flag, to trample the Constitution under foot, shall become law-abiding and love the flag, obey the Constitution and all its amendments, and protect every citizen, white or black, in their rights and say we have had enough of war and treason and murder, then, and not till then, we will shake hands across the bloody chasm."

Talk about their being satisfied with the constitutional amendments and the condition of the country as a Union of free citizens with equal rights, is all bosh. Soldiers, the present candidates who ever indorsed a Republican measure or upheld the cause of the Union during the war since the war. They opposed every law that gave freedom or guaranteed it, that conferred the right to vote or protected the ballot box. They now pretend to acquiesce in the great enactments of freedom, that they may get office, and leave these very measures null and fruitless for want of legislation to carry them out. Their resolutions now are as lying pretenses as they were during the war. They have nominated Mr. Tilden for President, and will never do to suppress the rebellion? Nothing. And Mr. Hendricks for Vice President, that did not even encourage men to fight for their country, or what vote did he ever cast for a law or constitutional amendment? Soldiers, ought the traitor and the copperhead to be appointed as the embodiment of that policy. [Cheers.] The nation has again honored you all by offering the second candidate to its highest office your old comrad and friend, Rutherford B. Hayes. [Great cheering.] We have come together to send him our greeting and our cheers, and to assure him that the old confidence we had in him in the days of peril is no less than that we feel for him in our hearts to day. [Cheers.] That's it; and now, soldiers, let me say a single word more in this direction. You are every day met with the word, we hear it in the streets, corners by a class of men in this Republic, that we ought to "let bygones be bygones;" [a voice "never."], that we ought never to revive nor remember the great events of the war though which we have passed. [A voice, "never."] If that was a mere war of brute force and nothing else, then I agree we ought to forget the war. Prize fighters go out into the ring to fight, to see who can pound the hardest, and which can stand the most pounding, and when one has given it up, there is no reason why they should not shake hands, for they never had any principle at the bottom of their fighting. [Laughter.] But our war was not a prize fight of bullies; our war was not a brutal struggle to see who was the strongest. Ideas fight more than men, and every one of you who went out into battle went under inspiration of an idea, sacred, deep, high, far-reaching—an idea that must triumph, all hearts felt, and we never left until that idea, for the time and which idea has triumphed. The battle may not always be with the conquering flag. The cause that is appeared lost may and may yet win in the forum of history, and therefore, as you believe in the justice of the cause you fought for as soldiers, so you will stand around it as citizens, guarding that cause until it is carried and fixed forever in history as a great moral truth. [Cheers.] That is the reason, fellow-citizens, that we have come to stand guard around the war and the victories we won—*not* to awaken any bitter memories; *not* to keep alive any hostility, *not* to do any discredit to any human being, but to do eternal and immortal credit to the truth of the victory we won. That is what we meet for to-day. [Cheers.

And to-day fellow citizens, we are confronted in our American politics with a united South and a united North, in its great majority of those who fought against us in the field. To this united South we appeal with the better name of the United States, the better name of the United States. [Great cheering], and the men who saved United States from being no United States are here to-day, and throughout this Republic, forever in liberty and justice. [Cheers.] Now, gentlemen, it is my duty, in the absence of the Chairman of the Association, as I am in order to preside here momentarily until you yourselves shall be more organized this convention for its permanent work. But before I close, I must read to you what our great comrade, the Chairman of this association and of the national committee organized four years ago at Pittsburgh, sends to you in place of coming himself. This document is signed by the man who gave the order more than fourteen years ago, "if any man pull down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." [Cheers.] This letter to you is signed by General John A. Dix. [A voice, "Three cheers for General Dix."] General Warfield then read the following letter:

LETTER FROM GENERAL DIX.

HEADQUARTERS UNION VETERANS' NATIONAL COMMITTEE, FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, NEW YORK CITY, September 18, 1876.

COMRADES: It was my purpose to be present, as Chairman of your National Committee, at the conference with the 20th instant. Causes of attendance. It is a source of unfeigned regret that I am unable to meet in person an assemblage of the warlion of the Union. My regret is the deeper as it was my wish to speak a few words to you, as follows: Soldiers, face to face on the question which calls you together the importance cannot be underestimated. It is my sincere belief that the tranquility of the country purchased by your hardships, your perils, your endurance and your valor, depends on the election of Governor Hayes, the gallant commander who led many of you to victory. Your independence of all party considerations, I believe it to be far better for the South, better for the North, better for every portion of our vast Republic, that the executive power of the government should be confided to him rather than to his opponent. Placing him in the elevated station once filled by Washington, you will all feel that he will enter upon the discharge of his responsible duties with a patriotism as pure, a life as unblemished, and an integrity as unquestioned. The civil war through which we have passed with so fearful an expenditure of blood and treasure in re-establishing the Government on foundations which, we trust, may, by God's Providence, be unbroken for centuries to come, has brought with it new responsibilities,

Murdered by a Negro.

NEW YORK, September 20.—David H. Peterson, a negro aged twenty-eight, of 153 Baxter street, this morning killed Josephine Kelley, who lived with him. The murderer was arrested.

New Orleans Editors Have a Skirmish.

NEW ORLEANS, September 20.—Mr. Limet, editor of the *Bee*, was assaulted last night in the editorial room, and struck on the head with a cane by Alfred Bourges, who was refused a demand for the retraction of a charge calling him a spy and informer regarding his action in the Kellogg *republican* about McEnery's Monroe speech. Mr. Roman, city editor of the *Bee*, entering the room during the attack, fired one shot at Bourges, the ball passing through the latter's coat sleeve. The wound in Limet's head is not dangerous.

An Illinois Jeweler Murdered.

CHICAGO, September 20.—The *Times'* special from Dekalb, Ill., says O. F. Lund, a Swedish jeweler, a widower about thirty-eight years old, was murdered in his store this morning, his head cut and jammed to a jelly with an ax. The safe and drawers were open, and the jewelry was easily accessible, but none was taken. It is believed an old feud is at the bottom of the mystery.

Serious Charge Against a Clergyman.

ST. LOUIS, September 20.—D. Eglinton Barr, an Episcopal clergyman, who is undergoing a sentence of suspension for three years for drunkenness, was arrested to-day on a charge of assault and attempting to rape a little girl eight years old, and in default of bail was committed to jail.

CASUALTIES.

The Steamship Rebecca Clyde Wrecked.

WILMINGTON, September 20.—The steamship Rebecca Clyde sailed from here Saturday morning, loaded with naval stores and cotton. She became disabled off Scracoke inlet, twenty miles south of Hatteras, Sunday morning, about seven o'clock, from the rolling of the deck load, breaking the steering gear and lashings of the deck, the load becoming entangled in the propeller, and the wind blowing a perfect hurricane from the southeast. In the effort to heave the deck load overboard, Mr. Whitelon, pilot, Charleston, E. Elvs, first mate, Fred Williams, steward, and two seamen, names unknown, were washed overboard and instantly drowned. By the heroic efforts of the captain, chief engineer, second mate and the cook, the spanker was raised and almost immediately thrown clear from the mast. They next raised the mansail, but it was soon blown to ribbons. They were unable to clear the foresail halyards, but succeeded in getting the jib two-thirds up. Engineer Jones and Second Mate Henicks then went astern to try to clear the propeller, but were washed overboard and immediately disappeared behind a high wave. The survivors clung to the ship, the sea washing over her fore and aft.

About one o'clock this morning a steamer hove in sight, the wind having blown the ship before it on a beach. The captain and cook managed to get the boat, but it got away with only one man in it, and one clinging to her stern. The breakers soon swamped the boat, but the two men, Sol Whitley, oiler, and a colored fireman named Bob, managed to reach the shore. The rest clung to the hull of the ship until it was smashed to pieces, and then struck out for the shore, but all efforts of resuscitation were fruitless. He was buried on Portsmouth Island Monday afternoon. The survivors were kindly cared for by the inhabitants. The ship is a total wreck. A large portion of the cargo was washed ashore and secured.

WASHINGTON.

THE TRIAL OF GENERAL BABCOCK.

WASHINGTON, September 20.—The safe-burglary case was up in the Criminal Court to-day. District Attorney Wells spoke for nearly two hours, endeavoring to show the connection of General Babcock and Mr. Somerville with the conspiracy against Columbus Alexander. The court room was crowded.

APPOINTMENT.

The President has appointed John L. Tate United States Marshal for the Southern district of Mississippi in place of W. B. Redmond.

A committee has been appointed to raise funds here for striken Savannah.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Great Britain.

EARL DERBY TO RECEIVE DEPUTATIONS CONCERNING SPANINSH INTOLERANCE.

LONDON, September 20.—Earl Derby has consented to receive deputations relative to the persecutions of the Protestants in Spain. It was announced at a meeting of various Protestant societies that German missions have not been molested, in consequence of special stipulations made by Emperor William.

A NOTABLE SPEECH BY THE EARL OF BEACONSFIELD.

LONDON, September 20.—The Earl of Beaconsfield (late Mr. Disraeli) made a speech in Aylesbury to-day. He said that early in the year, because of failing strength, he informed the Queen that she must not count upon his services after the conclusion of Parliament. He then contemplated closing his political career, but had retained the Premiership at the unanimous wish of the Queen and his colleagues. He believed there never was an English Government which had more difficult affairs to deal with than the present one. At this moment, under ordinary circumstances, whatever were the external difficulties of the British Foreign Minister, he would have the consolation of knowing that he was backed by the country. But is would be affectation to pretend that such is at the present time, was the position of Her Majesty's Government. Unhappily, a great portion of the people have arrived at conclusions which the Government think will, if carried into effect, be injurious to the interest of England and fatal to any chance of the maintenance of European peace. Lord Beaconsfield, while praising even impolitic enthusiasm as elevating the country, proceeded to stigmatize as worse than the Bulgarian atrocities the conduct of any man who would avail himself of the popular enthusiasm for the attainment of his individual ends by a course which he may know to be injurious to the interests of his country and the welfare of mankind. He continued: "I will relate what, even at the latest moment, is the prospect of maintaining the peace, and what I think not of inferior importance to the vital interests of England." He proceeded to review the course of the Eastern question. After the refusal to agree to the Berlin memorandum, the British Government communicated freely and frankly with the other Powers. Lord Derby lost no time in laying down the principles upon which he thought tranquility might be re-established. These communications were taking place constantly. There never was a more monstrous assertion than that during this time the Government was carrying on a sort of war with Russia. We received, on the the whole, from the Great Powers a cordial attempt to co-operate with us in every way, but from no Power did we receive that hearty assistance which we received from Russia. I think that in the spring of the present year the negotiations might have resulted in peace on principles which would have been given and by every good man; but unexpectedly Servian —that is to say, the secret societies of Europe, acting through Servia, declared war on Turkey, anticipating the government of the world there are not only sovereigns and ministers, but secret societies to be considered, which have agents in every capital—societies who have countenance assassination, and if necessary can produce a massacre. The war between Servia and the Turks having commenced, it was impossible to carry out the ideas which we suggested. The Servian war is wicked and outrageous. Servia, in its relations with the Porte, has violated every principle of honor and morality. The speaker proceeded to give the details of the British offer of good offices to

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1876.

THE position of the *Post* is unchanged. JERE BLACK still has it by the nape of its neck and the seat of its pantaloons.

THE healthful revival of business is rapidly removing the last ground for the hopes of TILDEN, and the Democratic press is inconsolable.

THE downfall of constructive mileage DORSHEIMER is a fit sequel to the exposure of TILDEN'S income infamy. "Like master, like man."

SPEAKING of the long list of Southern claims to be allowed when the Democrats are on deck again, if we can estimate the value of the lives of five hundred thousand Union soldiers sacrificed in putting down the rebellion, who will pay that?

ANOTHER reformer has been heard from. MILLIGAN, of Indiana, who was sentenced to be hung for treason in 1864, and would have been executed but for the intercession of Governor MORTON, is now on the stump for TILDEN and HENDRICKS.

THE *Post* is welcome to all the good that comes to it from sneering at the "Boys in Blue." It never had a very high opinion of those "veterans," and would rather characterize them as "bummers" and "loafers" than as patriotic defenders of the nation.

How nervous and irritable the Confederate Democracy become when the "Boys in Blue" undertake to make a demonstration which will help the cause for which they fought? "Hirelings" of the "late lamented" should not attend "so-called soldiers' conventions."

WE INVITE particular attention to the able and exhaustive letter of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury to Senator CRAGIN, of New Hampshire, the main points of which are published in another column. The figures presented are official, and all Democrats, as well as Republicans, should attentively study them.

THE glorious victory in Maine everywhere serves as an impetus to thorough Republican work, while the Democrats are dismayed and crestfallen. The Bourbons of the Pine Tree State went on a "still hunt," but they completely failed to smirch the conscience of the honest, patriotic voting people there, and the latter have the right to expect their brethren in other States to do their whole duty.

SAYS the *Post* of yesterday, in its column of "Local Briefs:"

On Saturday week the United States Depository will suspend operations in this city.

Perhaps the *Post* will explain *why* it will suspend operations and who is responsible for the great city of Pittsburgh being thus left in the position of a provincial town. Does the Democratic statesman and orator, Mr. HOPKINS, know anything about it? Let the matter be "discussed."

THE New York *Bulletin* condenses newspaper statements from all the principal cities of the country, showing that everywhere business is on the mend. Of the trade situation in that city it says:

It is a long while since the city witnessed the presence of so many country merchants. The auction rooms have been thronged from day to day, and the ready readiness with which goods have sold there at appreciating prices is matter at once of surprise and congratulation. In the markets for general merchandise there is fair activity, and prices, as a rule, have a hardening tendency. The distribution of goods from the seaboard to the interior is large.

THE bills introduced during the last session of Congress to pay Southern war claims number one hundred and forty, and call for an aggregate sum of $1,582,360. In addition to these private bills, two were introduced and are now pending a bill to refund the direct taxes to the Southern States, amounting to $2,492,110; a bill to refund the cotton tax, amounting to $68,072,338, and a bill to allow compensation for all property used, destroyed or damaged during the war. The introduction of these bills is sufficient evidence that the ex-rebels expect, sooner or later, to recover compensation for their war losses. The voters of the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Congressional districts want to know exactly where HOPKINS and COCHRAN stand with regard to these monstrous claims.

THE campaign in Massachusetts grows more and more interesting. The work of unifying the Republican vote in that State, which has been fractionalized of late years, is going on splendidly. The Democrats are endeavoring to cover their disappointment at the defeat of Governor GASTON, and curses loud and deep are heard over the nomination of CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, who can no more swallow the Democracy than an iceberg can heat a public building. The fact is more apparent now than ever that TILDEN really nominated ADAMS. The Democratic managers, now that the excitement of the hour has passed, see the great mistake they have made. On the other hand, the Republicans are perfectly satisfied with the Bourbon arrangement, and will elect their State ticket easily, besides giving HAYES and WHEELER an old-fashioned Republican majority.

THE more outspoken of the Southern Democrats have no hesitation in expressing their anticipations of the results which are to follow TILDEN'S election. They expect to secure their "just dues" at the hands of the Government, which means suitable compensation for all property lost or damaged during the war. Some of them even go so far as to include their slaves in the calculation. Every Southern man engaged in the rebellion expects to share in the "grand divi" which is to be made if a Democratic Executive and a Democratic Congress come into power. The present enormous debt was incurred to put down a causeless rebellion, and the loyal citizens of the North are not going to double it to make compensation for the losses which were incurred through the wickedness and folly of Southern traitors. That the Southern claimants are terribly in earnest in their demands, is too apparent from the hundreds of millions of claims already formally filed for liquidation. The "solid South" is playing for a big stake, and to help them through they must have sympathizing Congressmen like HOPKINS and COCHRAN.

THE New York *Post* publishes a letter from a very intelligent correspondent in the Turkish Empire, which throws considerable light upon the issues of the present crisis in Eastern Europe. He holds that "the great historic scandal of the long and tyrannical rule of the Moslem Turk over the ancient Christian races of the East" can only be ended by "the organization of an independent Christian State under the protection of united Europe." The longer this result is delayed and parried the worse will be the condition of the Turkish Empire, for no one who knows Turkey can have the slightest confidence in any promises or projects of self-reform. But among the results of the present conflict which will prove of benefit to the cause of the Christians in Turkey, whatever be the practical issue of the war, is the fact that the attention of Europe has been drawn to the actual condition of the Christian races in the Levant, and a degree of sympathy aroused which promises to bring forth fruit in the future. Out of a population of thirty-six millions ruled by the Porte, twelve millions are Christians, a number which is equal to nearly one-third of the population of this country. But the Christians of Turkey are so divided, scattered and disorganized, so suspiciously watched, and so carefully prohibited from any share in the military organization of the Empire, that their number makes them in no way formidable as against the military power of the Moslems. It is only in the semi-independent vassal provinces of European Turkey, where national sentiment and history have been kept alive during four hundred years of oppression, and have occasionally burst forth in some heroic but fruitless struggle, that any military demonstration is possible whatever may be the provocation.

THE manufacturers of Great Britain are growing more and more alarmed over the increasingly successful competition of American goods with their own products in their own markets. The London *Times* is flooded with communications on this topic, and in a late number devotes to it a leading editorial, in which it is admitted that the American gift of mechanical skill, "fostered by a policy of protection, and combined with the advantages of a high standard of intelligence secured by systematic education, has given native-born Americans a great start in manufacturing industry," and that our manufacturers are on the point of becoming very dangerous rivals as against those of England. The *Times* says:

The first consideration is whether the goods manufactured are wanted, and the second is whether they are wanted at a price which will remunerate the producers for the time and capital spent in their production. Under the system of protection this latter result is secured to the United States manufacturer. European economists hold that the price of this advantage is a great pecuniary sacrifice on the part of the nation; but that under the guarantee of a system of protection capital may be profitably invested in the establishment of manufactures such as those which have sprung up in the United States has never been disputed.

A British manufacturer, writing to the same paper, says:

I have watched closely during the last few years their rapid progress as a manufacturing people. Their spirit and enterprise are boundless. They have imported the very newest and best machinery of England, Belgium, Germany and France; they have tempted away, through agents sent over for the purpose, skilled workmen for themselves. I can say, from my own knowledge as a practical man, and from the statements of friends upon whom I can rely, that in the departments of iron, wool, cotton, and a certain class of silk, they can produce work which in quality is fully equal to our own. That the cost of production is greater than with us is very little to the point. That is a difficulty that will right itself. The great matter for us to note is that they can produce the articles required. We may depend upon it the rest will follow in due time.

These results, and their encouraging auguries, be it remembered, could never have been achieved under any other system than the Republican policy of protection, which is so fiercely denounced by the Democratic national platform, on which Messrs HOPKINS and COCHRAN stand squarely today.

MAJOR ERRETT AS A "SPEAKER."

The *Post* has an editor who is a great natural orator, quite equal to CICERO, DEMOSTHENES or any others of Greek or Roman fame." His critical judgment upon such matters, like those of admitted connoisseurs in art or skilled gourmands in culinary matters, must, of course, be accepted by laymen as final and conclusive. Hence we see with profound regret that this great judge of rhetoric, in the *Post* of yesterday, pronounces the Republican candidate for Congress, Hon. RUSSELL ERRETT, a "total failure as a speaker," and triumphantly asks: "Is he the sort of person who should represent this great constituency, whose interests demand a trained debater?" The oratory of Mr. ERRETT, it is true, may not be regarded by classical critics of the *Post* school, as comparable to that of graduates of the Academic halls; but in these modern days people are disposed to look more to the substance of an address than to the manner of its delivery. They do not take much stock in mere glittering professions, and high-sounding phrases, however deftly uttered. They are disposed to regard more the political principles and measures advocated by the speaker on the popular Tribune, than they are to attend to his deportment or to criticise his action. However sentimentally seductive the style of eloquence of the Rev. Cream Cheese, as depicted in the Potiphar Papers of CURTIS, there are few of the rank and file who attend our political assemblages of to-day, who would care for his "wavy gestures" or value his weak logic. Art critics, who have made the subject a study, like the editor of the *Post*, might prefer, as he evidently does, such a trained teacher of politics or morals, to the less polished but more sturdy utterances of one really in earnest, and endeavoring to impress upon his hearers the truth he advocated and represented, and their importance to the welfare of our country. In any event, whatever may be thought by the *Post*, or other masters of rhetoric, of Mr. ERRETT as a "speaker," we have an assurance—indeed, an abiding faith and knowledge—that in Congress he will truly represent the patriotic views and sentiments of his great *Republican* constituency, and always *vote and do* right. All human experience and observation establish the fact that in deliberative bodies he real and practical work is done, not by he men of buncombe and the showy heroes of gasconade, but by plain men of sound udgment and good sense. More than he o day the Republican candidate for Conress in this district. Vote for him, then, s your representative!

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

"Unmodifiableness" is one of George Eliot's new words.

The Pittsburgh *Post* is trying to outlie the New York *Sun*.

Massachusetts is to have a Liberty of Conscience Festival.

Jason is dead: Marshal MacMahon's war orse, not the argonaut.

Somebody happily says the "parks are a ovely quotation from the country."

Now is the time for the advertiser to let he world know that he has goods for sale.

A young lady in Indianapolis was married the other day to a man named Forest.

"Daniel Deronda" was written by George Eliot to please her husband, who is of Jewish descent.

To-morrow the colored Americans erect heir statue to Bishop Allen in the Centenial Grounds.

It is said that this so far has been a better season for New York than has been known for seven years.

The last New York bankrupt had twenty-two servants in the house. Enough to eat him out of house and home.

The Methodists contribute forty-three cents per member annually to foreign missions, and the Baptists a trifle more.

Southern papers state that evidences of business prosperity are observable in every branch of trade in the cities of that section.

Ex Secretary of the Treasury McCulloch will take part in the bankers' convention, which will meet in Philadelphia October 3d.

It costs Gotham something to teach her young ideas how to shoot. School teachers' salaries last month amounted to $205,345 51.

The great State of Texas is represented at the Centennial by a poor, lonesome, horned frog. It has the horns over all competitors, however.

If the Sioux band under Sitting Bull should escape into British America, what a library of valuable diplomatic correspondence it would cause.

This is the message a Maine man sent to his father, the morning after election: "Republican majority in my house of one over last year—weight twelve pounds."

Colonel David Durfee, of Rhode Island, was recently killed by a fall from an apple tree. He was ninety-five years old. People of that age ought to stay on the ground.

"To-day I lost sixty acres of wheat, eaten into the ground in less than an hour." This is the striking picture which a Kansas farmer gives of the ruin wrought by locusts in that State.

The first body of teachers to visit the Centennial came from Canada. The New Dominion has taken the most hearty and generous interest in everything pertaining to the Exhibition.

A wealthy gentlemen of Buffalo will establish a clergyman's retreat at Fair Point, Chautauqua Lake, for the free entertainment of ministers of all denominations during the summer months.

The sorghum crop in the mountain counties of Kentucky is said to be enormous. Linked sweetness long drawn out runs in rills down the mountain sides, and the trail of the sorghum is over them all.

Kansas City is progressing as fast as the fastest cities on the continent, and distances some of three or four times its size, and much vaster pretentions. It rejoices in a gambling house "for ladies only."

Maryland's day in the centenary celebration will be October 19, which is the anniversary of the "Peggy Stewart tea burning" at Annapolis, in Maryland, and of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown.

The new English eighty-one ton gun throws a bolt three feet eight inches long, and weighing nearly four-fifth of a ton. The shell which it throws weighs 1,656 pounds, and has a bursting charge of thirty pounds of powder.

An effort is being made in New York city to establish cheap cabs, a ride for a shilling, or something of that sort, with the urbanity and grace of the driver thrown in. Almost anything, even a wheelbarrow, would be an improvement on the communism of the horse cars.

These are the statistics of Odd Fellowship in the United States for the last year: Number of grand lodges, 48; number of subordinate lodges, 6,395; grand encampments, 39; subordinate encampments, 1,756; lodge initiations, 50,403; lodge membership, 454,086; encampment membership, 87,450; total relief, $1,098,908 92; total revenue, $4,714,241 70.

TILDEN ANSWERED.

His Indictment Quashed.

Economy of Parties Compared.

"LIVE WITHIN YOUR INCOME."

Not Upon Your Income Tax

Public Debt Reduced Over $600,000,000.

DEMOCRATIC FALSEHOODS EXPOSED.

In recent conversations between Senator Cragin, of New Hampshire, and Mr. Charles F. Conant, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, the following passages from the St. Louis platform and Mr. Tilden's labored letter of acceptance were discussed, and Mr. Conant was requested by the Senator to put his lucid exposure of the falsities and fallacies of certain passages in those documents in an official form in writing. In compliance with this suggestion the Secretary has written the letter printed below.

The following is the text of

The Extracts Answered.

(From the Democratic platform, 1876.)

Reform is necessary to establish a sound currency, restore the public credit and maintain the national honor.

* * * * * * *

We denounce the improvidence which, in eleven years of peace, has taken from the people in Federal taxes thirteen times the whole amount of the legal tender notes, and squandered four times their sum in useless expense without accumulating any reserve for their redemption.

(From Mr. Tilden's Letter of Acceptance.)

To the Secretary of the Treasury I said, early in 1865:

"There is no royal road for a government more than for an individual or a corporation. What you want to do now is to cut down your expenses and live within your income. I would give all the legerdemain of finance and financiering; I would give the whole of it for the old, homely maxim, 'Live within your income.'"

This reform will be resisted at every step, but it must be pressed persistently.

* * * * * * *

"Public economies, official retrenchments and wise finance" are the means which the St. Louis Convention indicates as provision for reserves and redemptions. The best resources a reduction of the expenses of the Government below its income, for that imposes no new charge on the people. If, however, the improvidence and waste which have conducted us to a period of falling revenues oblige us to supplement the results of economies and retrenchment by some resort to loans, we should not hesitate.

* * * * * * *

There is no necromancy in the operations of Government. The homely maxims of every-day life are the best standards of its conduct. A debtor who should promise to pay a loan out of surplus income, yet be seen every day spending all he could lay his hands on in riotous living, would lose all character for honesty and veracity.

* * * * * * *

The number of those gathered into the ranks of office holders have been steadily increased beyond any possible requirement of the public business, while inefficiency, peculation, fraud and malfeasance of the public funds, from the highest places of power to the lowest, have overspread the whole service like a leprosy.

* * * * * * *

Government ought not to speculate on its own dishonor in order to save interest on its broken promises, which it still compels private dealers to accept at a fictitious par. The highest national honor is not only right, but would prove profitable. Of the public debt nine hundred and eighty five millions bear interest at six per cent. in gold, and seven hundred and twelve millions at five per cent. in gold. The average interest is 5 58 per cent. A financial policy which should secure the highest credit, wisely validated, might gradually obtain a reduction of one per cent. in the interest on most of the loans. A saving of one per cent. on the average would be seventeen millions a year in gold. That saving regularly invested at four and a half per cent. would, in less than thirty-eight years, extinguish the principal. The whole seven hundred millions of funded debt might be paid by thissaving alone, without cost to the people.

The Letter of Mr. Conant.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 28, 1876.

Hon. A. H. Cragin, U. S. Senator:

SIR—In reply to your verbal inquiries concerning the amount of the public debt and of the interest thereon; the expenses of the Government during the past three years, as compared with former years, especially that of 1860; the amount of receipts for the last eleven years, and for what they have been expended, the amount of defalcations of public officers; the condition of the public credit, as compared with a like period or various to the late rebellion, &c., &c., I have the honor to transmit herewith certain official tables, setting forth, in part, the information desired, and in connection herewith to state, as to the reduction of the debt and interest, that from these tables and from the records of this department it appears that from the first day of March, 1869, to the thirtieth day of June, 1876, the public debt, as represented on the books of the department, has been reduced $426,023,915 02, and the annual interest charge on the debt during the same period has been diminished $31,285,281.

From August 31, 1865, when the represented debt reached its highest point, to March 1, 1869, the reduction appears to have been $238,965,317 42, making a total reduction of the represented debt to June 30, 1876, of $656,992,246 44.

Your attention is also invited to the following official statement of receipts and expenditures of the Government from 1866 to 1876, inclusive, being the eleven years of peace since the late war of the rebellion:

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE GOVERNMENT FROM 1866 TO 1876.

Year.	Net revenue.	Net ordinary expenditures.
1866	$558,032,620 07	$520,809,410 99
1867	490,634,010 27	357,342,675 16
1868	405,638,980 78	377,340,294 86
1869	370,943,747 21	322,767,277 80
1870	411,255,477 63	309,653,560 75
1871	383,323,944 89	292,177,188 25
1872	374,108,987 56	277,517,962 67
1873	333,738,304 67	290,345,245 33
1874	289,478,753 47	297,048,873 17
1875	288,000,051 10	274,623,392 84
1876	287,482,039 16	238,460,767 33
	$4,192,633,301 34	$3,598,486,675 15

From the above statement it will be seen that the expenditures of the Government have decreased from $520,809,416 99 in 1866 to $258,459,797 33 in 1876, and that, with the single exception of the year 1870, there has been a decrease in each year. In explanation of the increase for that year, or rather for the unusually heavy reduction of 1872, it should be remembered that the sale of surplus arms and from the sale of condemned property an amount of about $13,000,000, which, under the law as it then stood, was credited to war appropriations, as a repayment of an amount of money returned to the Treasury, which having once been charged as an expenditure, but being returned, was credited back, thereby reducing the expenditures of that year by that sum.

Since the passage of the act of May 8, 1872, the proceeds of the sale of such old material have not been thus credited, and consequently the reported expenses of the Government since that date appear larger than they would, had the practice of deducting such repayments been continued, by the amount of such sales. There has been, however, during the last eleven years, by the expenditures as reported, an average annual reduction of expenses of $23,849,965 42, and the expenses for 1876 are less than for 1866 by $262,349,619 66.

This decrease has been made in all the classified items of expenditures excepting pensions, Indians and civil and miscellaneous. Of these there has been an increase on account of pensions of $12,652,943 34, on account of Indians of $2,719,493 61, and of civil and miscellaneous of $25,901,412 24.

The increase of the pension expenses has arisen from the extension and increased allowance of pensions; that of Indian expenses from repeated disturbances on the frontier and from the necessity of granting to several tribes increased gratuities.

[The details of the increase in the amount of civil and miscellaneous expenditures are set forth in an accompanying table.]

The Alleged Squandering.

In the matter referred to by you, of the allegation that during the eleven years of peace there have been collected through Federal taxation thirteen times the amount of the legal tender notes, and that four times their amount have been squandered in useless expense, I have to state that the amount of legal tender notes outstanding being $369,619,228, thirteen times this amount will give as the alleged amount of Federal taxation during the period mentioned $4,805,049,964, and four times the amount will give as the amount alleged to have been squandered in useless expense $1,478,476,912, but as shown by the above official table the Government, during the eleven years since the war, has in fact received from taxation only as follows:

From duties on imported goods	$1,472,529,631 26
From internal revenue taxation	1,836,195,813 01
From direct tax	9,947,360 84
In all	3,318,722,765 71
Or less than the amount alleged by	995,327,158 29

In addition to the amounts received from such taxation there have been received, however, during the same period, amounts as follows:

From sales of public lands	$ 22,700,357 60
From premiums on loans and sales of gold	167,037,381 39
From miscellaneous sources, such as profits on coinage, sales of condemned property, patent fees, income from seal islands, &c	193,883,293 64

But these amounts are in no sense derived from taxation. Combining them, however, with the amounts received from taxation, as above stated, the total receipts have been as follows:

From taxation	$3,318,722,765 71
From miscellaneous sources	383,621,032 63
Total	$3,702,343,798 34

Of the money collected by the Government during the past eleven years there have been paid:

For interest on the public debt	$1,835,344,845 21
For redemption of the public debt	836,993,246 44
For pensions	236,220,865 89
For payment of claims arising from the war, bounties, premiums on loans as against premiums received, as far as ascertained by a careful examination of the books of the department	695,258,407 82
Making in all $3,603,825,365 35, and leaving to pay all the expenses of the Government for the eleven years, army, navy, Congress, the civil list, Indians, foreign intercourse, including the purchase of Alaska and the largely multiplied expenses of the Government in handling its debt, collecting its revenues, &c., only $1,298,808,436 01, which, it will be noticed, is less than the amount alleged to have been squandered by $179,668,475 99.	

Living Within Income.

In the matter of keeping the public expenses within its income it will be seen that notwithstanding the heavy expenses for interest on the puqlic debt, payment of pensions and claims arising from the war, as above stated, the Government has met all its other current obligations and had a surplus yearly income over its expenses as follows:

1866	$ 37,222,203 07
1867	133,091,335 11
1868	28,297,700 42
1869	48,078,469 41
1870	101,601,916 88
1871	91,146,786 64
1872	96,588,904 89
1873	43,392,959 34
1874	2,344,882 30
1875	13,576,653 26
1876	29,022,241 72
In all	$624,165,196 19

Meanwhile the taxation has been reduced since the war an amount estimated in the finance report of 1872 at $309,350,171.

Comparison of Losses.

Concerning the losses from defaulting officers, it will be seen by reference to an inclosed statement that such losses have attended every administration of the Government since its organization, aggregating, to June 30, 1875, the amount of $39,108,605 39, the ratio of loss per $1,000 to the the amount involved being in the respective administrations as follows:

Administration of George Washington	$ 2 22
John Adams	2 57
Thomas Jefferson	2 75
James Madison	4 16
James Monroe	8 58
J. Q. Adams	4 39
Andrew Jackson	7 52
Martin Van Buren	17
Wm. Henry Harrison	
John Tyler	6 40
James K. Polk	4 08
Zachary Taylor } Millard Fillmore }	4 19
Franklin Pierce	3 56
James Buchanan	3 81
A. Lincoln	6 26
Andrew Johnson	57
U. S. Grant (to June 30, 1875)	94

reaching the highest point in the administration of Martin Van Buren and the lowest in the present administration.

It will also be noticed that previous to 1861 the average loss per $1,000 on amount involved has been $5 17, while since that date it has averaged only fifty-seven cents.

Present Credit of the Country.

The present credit of our country stands unparalleled in its history. The bonds of the United States are selling at above par in the principal commercial centers of the world. On the 12th of August last the Treasury sold $2,160,000 of the five per cent. bonds which it held in trust for the payment of the judgment of the Court of Alabama Claims at $105 05 in gold for each one hundred dollar bond, and on the 21th of the same month a contract was entered into for placing four and one-half per cent. bonds at par in exchange for bonds bearing six per cent. interest.

Referring again to periods previous to 1861, it appears that the average annual expenses of the Government were one-fifth of from the eleven years previous to 1850 to the eleven years subsequent to that date eighty-nine per cent.

During the latter period the annual expenses of the Government were in excess of its annual income, as follows:

in the fiscal year 1858	$27,520,004 43
in the fiscal year 1859	14,726,191 51
in the fiscal year 1860	7,065,990 56
To March 4, 1861	7,389,197 53
Making a total excess of expenses over income of	$57,389,523 62

These deficiencies had to be met, and the Government, to protect its credit and to provide for current disbursements, authorized the issue of Treasury notes to the amount of $68,425,000.

At that period the credit of the Government was such that of the $10,010,900 notes of 1860 bearing 12 per cent. interest, a discount equivalent to 12 per centum interest, the rest of the loan at various rates from 6 to 11 per centum.

The bonds of January, 1861, amounting to $18,450,000, were sold at a discount of $2,019,775 10, or, in other words, the Government received only $89 10 for a five per cent. bond, the face value of which was $100.

To recapitulate: Since 1865 the public debt to June 30, 1876, has been decreased $656,992,246 44, and the annual interest charge since 1869 has been reduced $31,285,281, and since 1866 the annual expenditures of the Government have been reduced $238,349,377 33, and Federal taxation more than $300,000,000.

Every year since 1866 the Government has not only lived within its income, but has been adding to the sum toward paying its indebtedness an average amount per annum of $56,742,284 20.

The losses of the present administration through defalcating officers and banks, compared with the amount of money involved, have been to a marked degree less than those of any previous administration since the organization of the Government.

With a surplus revenue annually accruing and taxation diminishing, the credit of the country, despite an indebtedness of over two thousand millions, has been raised to such an unprecedented point that its four and one-half per cent. bonds, issued in redemption of six per cents, are selling rapidly at home and abroad at above par in gold—a satisfactory contrast with the condition of affairs from 1857 to 1861, when the Government, with an indebtedness of less than one hundred millions, was taxed beyond its income, and to meet current expenses was compelled to issue notes bearing interest equivalent to twelve per cent. per annum, and to sell its five per cent. bonds at a discount of eleven per cent. on their face value.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. F. CONANT,
Assistant Secretary.

WHERE HENDRICKS STOOD IN 1863.

An Interesting and Timely Historical Record.

CAMBRIDGE, O., September 8, 1876.

(From the Ohio State Journal.)

In the latter part of April, 1863, a number of the citizens of Butler county, Ohio, having made arrangements for forming what was called a "Vallandigham club," sent notice to the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks to attend at a designated place and time to effect an organization. Hendricks was prompt to the appointment. The place of meeting was called the "*Stone School House*," in St. Clair township, in Butler county, Ohio. The club was formed, consisting of seventy members; officers appointed and their duties assigned them. A committee was appointed to draft some resolutions expressing the principles and prescribing the work to be done. Whilst the resolutions were being prepared Hendricks addressed the club. At the close of the address the resolutions were presented, and were as follows:

"*Resolved*, 1. That Abraham Lincoln is the Nero of America, and for his many crimes, misdemeanors and flagrant violations of constitutional obligations ought to be impeached.

"2. That the clergy of the present day are the devil's select and inspired representatives, preaching envy, hate, malice, vengeance, murder, and robber, instead of love, charity, Christianity and the doctrines of Christ, and do hereby receive our unqualified and indignant rebuke.

"3. That we are in favor of an armistice and a national convention, composed of delegates from all the States, to meet at such place as may hereafter be designated, to consider terms of peace; a reunion of all the States; that being impossible, a reunion of the South and West at all hazards.

"4. C. L. Vallandigham, our noble and fearless representative in Congress, for his bold and manly opposition to Executive usurpation and unconstitutional enactments, deserves and receives our warmest thanks.

"5. That this Government is a democratic machine, and that none but Democrats know how to run it; therefore, we will vote for no man for no office unless it gives positive proof that he is a sound, substantial Vallandigham Democrat.

"6. That Abraham Lincoln and his minions in power are the most utmost endeavors to centralize the Government into one general head, by obliterating State lines, passing bills to indemnify the President for suspending writs, and by enrolling the militia, etc., and we hereby denounce such exercise of power as usurpation and tyranny.

"7. That violence begets violence, and accordingly, that spirit of mob law which has begun to manifest itself in various parts of the country ought to be met by violence, and therefore we recommend *bullets*."

A member was appointed to procure the publication of these resolutions in the Cincinnati *Enquirer* and Columbus *Statesman*, but both of them declined to publish them. They were sent to the Pittsburgh *Post*, which paper published them in the issue of May 7, 1863.

I have voted Democratic since the war, having been a soldier, I shall vote for Hayes this fall in preference to Tom Hendricks or any other man who could indorse the foregoing.

A DEMOCRATIC SOLDIER.

Army of the Tennessee.

In accordance with an order issued by General Sherman, as its President, the Secretary of the Army of the Tennessee will hold its tenth annual meeting in the city of Washington on the 18th and 19th proximo. This will be the first reunion held in Washington since the days of the war, and will therefore be of unusual interest. An additional feature will be the unveiling of the McPherson statue, which is now nearly completed. This statue is equestrian in style and the face is said to be a most excellent likeness. It was modeled by Louis Rubisco, of Cincinnati, and is being cast by Robert Wood & Co., of Philadelphia. General McPherson was the only army commander that fell on the field of battle. He was dearly beloved by his men, and the statue is paid for by his surviving comrades.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-third ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,
Advertising Agents,
37 Park Row, New York,
Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following

FACTS:

1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.
2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.
3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.
4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates*.
5. Their facilities are unsurpassed for placing lists of the country that they can select the *best mediums* for any given purpose.
6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they can give valuable suggestions as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.
7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for *less cost* than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.
8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.
9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of their facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, all commissions being paid by the publishers.
10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.

In short, they assume the working of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.

They invite all from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Halm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

For 25 Cents
WE WILL PAY THE POSTAGE
AND SEND THE
Campaign Weekly
Commercial,
A 36 Column Paper,
From this Date to November 11, Inclusive.
ADDRESS,
THE COMMERCIAL,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Let each subscriber to "The Commercial" cut this out and hand it to his Republican neighbor.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between JOS. A. STONE, DANIEL STONE, GEORGE W. STONE and the legal representatives of JAMES S. CRUMP, deceased, under the firm of the Coal Valley Coal Company, was this 21st day of September, 1876, dissolved by mutual consent by Daniel Stone and the legal representatives of James S. Crump retiring from said firm, and William A. Stone being added to said firm.

The business of the Coal Valley Coal Company will be continued as heretofore by Jos. A. Stone, George W. Stone and Wm. A. Stone. All debts owing to said Coal Valley Coal Company will be received at their usual place of business, at 141½ Water street, Pittsburgh.

COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP.

Having associated with me my brother-in-law, CHAS. W. BLAKE, and Mr. Louis Imbrolio, the manufacture of our specialty, Imperial Wine Vinegar, will be continued as heretofore at the old stand, 63 South Gay street, under the name and style of

BOLLMAN & WIELAND.

Baltimore, September 1, 1876.

PATENTS.
JOHNSTON & DONN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
AND
Solicitors for American and Foreign Patents.
Office, No. 16 Sixth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.,
And cor. of F and Eighth Sts., Washington, D. C.
JOHNSTON & DONN make examinations as to the patentability of inventions; give opinions as to validity of Patents; prosecute infringements and defend Patents. Established 1852.

TO INVENTORS!

THE INVENTORS' PROTECTIVE AND BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES respectfully invite Inventors generally, that they have secured a large and eligible space in the Centennial Building, Philadelphia, and will there place on exhibition models of inventions of its members. Any inventor desiring to avail himself of this unusual opportunity to display his invention to millions of visitors, should apply without delay.

For further particulars, advice, &c., apply to the General Office,

NO. 102 FIFTH AVENUE, Opposite P. O., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 39 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.
Send for circular

DRY GOODS.

Wednesday, September 20th, 1876.
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny, Pa.

New Goods.

We are now exhibiting full lines of
Mourning Goods,
comprising Cashmeres, Merinos, Bombazines, Henriettas, Empress and Creton Cloths, Tamese Cloths and Black Wool Delaines.
Pongees & Brocades.
Also, a handsome assortment of Satin Damasse Brocades, Pongees, Pongee and Mohair Silk Brocades, pure Pongee Silk Brocades and Striped Brocades, &c.
All the very latest shades in
Colored Alpacas
and Mohairs. Very choice and desirable shades in Colored Cashmeres. Special bargains in All Wool Colored Cashmeres. Large and complete lines of
Black Dress Silks
at very attractive prices. All the latest fall shades in COLORED DRESS SILKS.
Striped Dress Silks.
A very full line in Scotch, English and French
Plaids.
Fancy Plaids at very low prices. Fall Plaids from 8c up. Wool and All Wool
Barred Flannels.
Wool and All

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 20, 1876.

The monetary situation improves slowly, and although most of the sanguine views of financial officers must be prospective there is a slow change toward a more satisfactory activity. Although there is very far from a continuous activity among the banks nearly all report little improvement in their regular offerings of commercial paper. Nearly all, too, would be glad to see the improvement still greater and could accommodate a much more active demand for money. The banks whose business is chiefly in commercial circles report the most satisfactory business as job bing lines of trade have been doing fairly. The fall activity of operations in manufacturing quarters has hardly gone far enough as yet to bring much paper from those lines into the money market. Discount rates are steady with the banks generally taking the offerings of their first-class customers at 8 per cent., but with rates ranging from 7@9 according to circumstance. There is not so much money offering for loans on collateral at 6 per cent., which is about the only noticeable sign of stiffness that can be noticed. A gradual hardening of the money market is looked for by many from this on to the first of October, when some activity is projected though no one expects anything like an approach to stringency.

—The following extract from John W. Garrett's address to the stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on the 13th, will be of interest to our readers. The policy expressed in the extract was, we may say, indorsed by a unanimous vote of the stockholders:

President Garrett stated that notwithstanding the extremely low rates at which a portion of the business of the company had been done, the revenue for the month of August showed $1,239 145 43, against $1,216,121 70 for the same month of the preceding year—an increase of $43,021 43. While a portion of this business has been done at unremunerative rates, it has been the result, under the general policy of the company, judicious to maintain the business of that nature in the competition that has been forced upon it, and thus to continue the employment of our people as fully as practicable. The company has effected all proper economies as was deemed for the interest of all, so that it will have the satisfaction, in judging for itself after examination of the accounts up to this time, of not only making the regular semi-annual dividend of five per cent. but of adding a large sum to the surplus fund at the close of the fiscal year. These results, of exceedingly increased receipts and expenditures in this time, when this company is so much the object of popularity on the part of some in New York, who profit that it is being practically ruined by the competition brought about by the New York Central Railroad Company. It is remarkable, in this which is known as a "rate-cutting war," that up to the present not one word of correspondence or interposition on the subject has taken place between the New York Central Company, the Pennsylvania and Ohio authorities. The New York Central Company decided to make very low rates, that theory being, as stated by the New York press, last that company determined that the charges on freight should be the same between New York and the Western centers of trade as between Baltimore and those cities, regardless of the great differences in the respective distances. The statistics of the country trade show, during the period in this report from Boston 6,647,881 bushels, so that the export from these two cities, New York and Boston, whose trade has always been reported by the New York Central, aggregates 16,469,294 bushels, while that of Baltimore, having been 17,329,956 bushels, shows an excess of 860,656 bushels beyond the combined quantities of the shipments of corn from New York and Boston. As the Baltimore and Ohio Company has invested $30,000, 000 of net earnings in its branch and connecting lines, and has maintained this as a surplus fund, not represented either by stocks or bonds, it is enabled readily, under even such competition, to pay its usual half-yearly dividends of five per cent. on its capital stock of $13,000,000, which is so small as to appear almost insignificant when compared with the enormous figures of the New York Central and other great lines. While the Baltimore and Ohio Company will doubtless continue to pursue the course it has adopted in protecting its trade and interests, it is apparent that the entire railway system of the United States and the business of the whole country will be benefited when the weak as well as the stronger roads will have it in their power to establish tariffs just to the public, reasonable to themselves and will afford proper net earnings to pay the interest on the immense capital invested.

—The Bank of England rate continues to rule at 2 per cent., the directors having made no change in the minimum rate of discount last week. The bank gained £697,000 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities is now 62⅞ per cent., against 61 per cent. last week. In relation to the minimum rate the New York *Journal of Commerce* says:

The Bank of England rate of discount remains at 2 per cent., where it has stood since the 29th of April, a period of twenty-one weeks. The next longest period during which a 2 per cent. rate was maintained was one year and 117 days, from the 28th of July, 1852, to the 29th of November, 1853. The little variation from the following the Overend-Gurney panic of 1866. From June 26, 1862, to January 8, 1863, twenty-five weeks, the rate was 3 per cent., the present time is the third, of which we have any record since 1844.

—An extract from the New York press on the following particulars of the settlement of the difficulties in the finances of the Erie Railway:

The particulars of the Erie settlement, as stated by Mr. Jewett to-day and given to the public, are to the effect that at a full conference, public and private, with parties representing the bondholders, the general agent of the bondholders, who accepted the proposition of reorganization with but few exceptions, and agreed to the funding of the coupons, as named in the public scheme, and to permit the money to be supplied to the improvement of the road, which is equivalent to a loan of that amount. They further agreed that all stockholders may come in on the basis of the assessment as specified in the programme, such payments to be secured in the same manner as the bondholders are secured for the coupons they fund. Further time than that named in the programme may be given the stockholders for the payment of the money. The time of foreclosure is wholly indefinite. Mr. Jewett further stated that he found the feeling abroad to be that the road was fully worth its indebtedness; hence the chief interest that the parties who had the largest interest in the improvement should advance the capital for that purpose. Messrs. Scheib and Russell, bondholders, who constitute the bulk of the creditors, were satisfied with the plan as it had developed to the expectation, and insure harmony and confidence in the future administration of the property. The details of the scheme of reorganization and the estimates connected with the same are yet to be completed.

—The *Commercial Bulletin* says: Gold has been a trifle lower most of the week, but no marked advance in quotations has been made. Various reasons are alleged for the refusal of the market to take its proper position under the lower price of exchange, the most plausible of which is that the country is well controlled and in strong hands. The fear lest a sharp squeeze may be made has of course contributed to the weakness in exchange, but the decline in the latter is mainly owing to the large pressure and prospective supply of sterling and commercial bills. The important fact must be continually borne in mind in watching the fluctuations in the price of gold and exchange markets, for it is the distinguishing difference between the present situation and that when gold had been imported in previous years. The fact strongly foreshadows a lower range for the gold premium.

—The following table shows the prices for gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

September 27, 1876.	A.M.	M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Gold	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	110
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	118½	118½	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865, reg	108	108	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865, coup	....	....	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1867, reg	113⅝	113⅝	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1867, coup	115	115	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1868, registered	115⅛	115⅛	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1868, coup	115⅝	115⅝	....	....	....	....
10-40's, reg	113⅛	113⅛	....	....	....	....
10-40's, coupon	113⅝	113⅝	....	....	....	....
Currency 6's	....	....	....	....	....	....
New 5 per cents	115⅛	115⅛	....	....	....	....
Western Union Del	74½	74⅝	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
Quicksilver	13	13	....	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	22½	....	....	....	....	....
Panama	....	....	....	....	128	....
Adams Express	96½	....	....	....	94	....
Wells-Fargo Express	83	....	....	....	84	....
American Express	60	....	....	....	60	....
New York Central	96½	96½	96	96	96	96
Erie	16½	16½	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
Michigan Central	93	93	93	93	93	93
Michigan Southern	52	53	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾
Illinois Central	90	90	....	....	....	....
Cleveland & Pitts	90	90	90	90	90	90
Chicago & Rock Island	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do., preferred	60½	60½	60½	61	61	61
Lake Shore	61½	61½	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼
St. Paul common	32¾	31	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
Do. preferred	62	62	62	62	62	62
Wabash, common	3½	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
Fort Wayne	96	....	....	....	....	....
Ohio & Mississippi	13	12⅝	12½	12½	12½	12½
Union Pacific	....	....	....	....	....	....
Missouri Pacific	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hannibal & St. Joe	12	....	....	....	12½	....
Atlantic & Pacific, pref	26	....	....	....	....	....
Iron Mountain	20	....	....	....	....	....
C. C. & I. C	....	....	....	....	....	....
Miscouri Pacific	....	....	....	....	32½	....
South Carolina, July	....	....	....	....	....	3

—The following is the report of prices of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	49	49½	....
Reading	....	....	....
United Cos. of N. J	158½	159	....
Pitts., Tit'ville & Buf	10¾	10¾	500
Lehigh Valley	....	....	100
Allegheny Valley 7-30's	....	....	8700
P. C. & St. L., m. b	....	....	....

(By Associated Press.)

Gold Closed at 110.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, September 20.—Money closed easy at 1½@2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@6 per cent. Customs receipts $316,000. Treasury balances—Coin, $36,000,000. Currency $15,000,000. Sterling firm at 481¾@481¾.

GOLD.

Gold opened and closed at 110, with sales in the interval at 110⅛. Borrowing rates 1⅛ per cent. per annum for carry over, 2 per diem. Loans also made flat and at 1-64 per cent. for carrying.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds strong and higher. Among the coal issues, state securities quiet. Stock speculation was irregular, some shares being higher and others lower. Coal stocks started out with a firmer feeling and advanced from ⅛ to ¼ per cent. New Jersey Central led the upward movement, rising from 95 to 95¾. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western rose from 76¾ to 77¼, and Delaware and Hudson Canal from 97⅛ to 98¼. These shares, however, did not long maintain their early firmness and before meridian fell back to and in some cases below the opening figure. Delaware and Hudson Canal dropping to 97, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western to 76¾ and New Jersey Central to 95¾. After the coal sale there was a rally of from ¼ to ⅝ per cent. from these figures. In the general share list New York Central again attracted considerable attention, the stock advancing to 96¾, declining to 96 and subsequently recovering to 96¼, with later sales at 96¼ regular and in strong hands. The fear lest a sharp squeeze may be made has of course contributed to the weakness in exchange, but the decline in the latter is mainly owing to the large pressure and prospective supply of sterling and commercial bills. The important fact must be continually borne in mind in watching the fluctuations in the price of gold and exchange markets, for it is the distinguishing difference between the present situation and that when gold had been imported in previous years. The fact strongly foreshadows a lower range for the gold premium.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	118¾	New 5's	115
5-20's, 1865	112¾	10-40's registered	114½
5-20's, 1865, new	112¾	10-40's, coupons	115¼
5-20's, 1867, reg'is'ed	113⅛	Currency 6's	120½
5-20's, 1867, coupon	115⅛		
5-20's, 1868, registered	115⅛		
5-20's, 1868	115⅝		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	44	Virginia, old	25
Tennessee, new	44¾	Missouri 6's	108
Virginia, new	25		

LONDON, September 20, 5 P. M.—Consols 96 31-32. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 107⅜; 1867, 109; 10-40's, 105¾; new 5's, 108¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 102; Erie 9⅝; do preferred 18.

PARIS, September 20.—Rentes 107 francs 50 centimes.

FRANKFORT, September 20.—United States bonds—New 5's 103½.

NEW ORLEANS, September 20.—Gold 110¾. Sight exchange on New York ¾ per cent premium. Sterling exchange 534¼.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY EVENING, September 21, 1876.

Commercial affairs were moderately active to-day, without any decided alterations in the values of merchandise in this market, with the exception of petroleum, which was subject to sharp decline. In grain there was a somewhat improved demand and wheat and oats were rather firmer. Produce was rather quiet and destitute of news. In groceries a continued strength in coffees was the leading feature and jobbing prices still ruled as quoted yesterday. Provisions were steady with a fair jobbing movement and no alteration in values. Dry goods continue active, and a very satisfactory business was done to-day in jobbing lots, the prices generally quite firm. In other lines of trade there is nothing especial to report.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks have been as follows:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	10,859	11,799	21,731
Apples, bbls	405	1,460	1,865
Cheese, bxs	2,480	1,452	3,941
Corn, bush	6,960	24,024	30,984
Wheat, bus	7,452	2,924	10,376
Barley, bus	450	2,250	6,700
Rye, bus	200	400	600
Oats, bus	18,373	20,752	39,125
Butter, pkgs	310	315	625
Bacon, pcs	20,000	6,583	26,583
Bacon, tcs	1,010	373	1,383
Potatoes, bus	1,158	720	1,878
Hay, bales	200	195	455

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The trade continues quiet and steady. Wheat is in good demand and firm. We quote new winter at $1 15@1 is for prime to $1 37@1 38 for number 1 white. Old winters are out of market and we omit quotations which are entirely nominal. Corn is steady with light receipts and a limited demand. We quote shelled at 56@56c for prime yellow Kansas; 54@55c Ohio ditto; 50@54c for high mixed; 52@53c for prime white. Oats is quiet at 52@55c for prime yellow; 50@52c for mixed. Oats are in active demand and firm; the increasing value of grain will, however, renders any further advance improbable. We quote new at 32@37½c for mixed to 38 3 4c. Old are nominal and we omit quotations. Rye is firm with a light supply. We quote at 62@63c. Barley is steady at 90@$1 00 for prime spring. Jobbing sales rule 2@3c above quotations.

FLOUR—The demand continues quiet but moderate, with unchanged values. Rates current areas follows for the wholesale trade of our local millers: No. 1 white wheat family, $6 25@6 50; No. 2 white wheat do, $5 75@6 00; No. 1 red wheat flour $5 25@5 50; in sacks 25 @ 50 barrel. Jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady as follows: Choice brands of winter extras, $5 25@5 50; fine wheat do, $5 00@5 25; choice to fancy spring extras, $5 75@6 00; Minnesota do, $6 00@6 25; fancy do, $6 25@7 00; choice patents $6 50@6 00; new Ohio red winter wheat flour rules at $5 25@6 00; Graham flour at $5 50@5 75; rye flour $4 50@4 75; buckwheat $5 25@5 50 @ barrel; keg's $3 00; rye flour $4 50@4 75 @ barrel.

MILL FEED—The demand is light but business is still very limited. We quote bolted bay on track as follows: Prime No. 1 timothy $15 00@16 00 @ ton; No. 2 $14 00@12 00; upland prairie $10 00@11 00. Baled hay from store is steady at $16@18. Loose hay in wagon sold all the way from $11 00@14 00 per ton, as to quality.

MILL FEED—The market is firm but rather quiet. We quote bran at $15 00@15 50 per ton, coarse and shipstuffs $16 00@ 16 00; middlings $20 00@21 00; chopped feed $18 00@20 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Are still dull and depressed with a light jobbing demand, and prices are nominal, being supplied to a large extent from local sources. We quote at $1 25@1 50 for choice; 50@$1 00 for common.

BEANS—There is a dull market and prices are entirely nominal at 90c@$1 00 per bushel for navy.

BUTTER—The demand is good for choice and fancy grades, with rolls wanted fully up to the volume of receipts. Solid packed lots is with less favor and only the choice receipts of this grade can be sold up to quotations. Low grades are quite easy. Fancy creamery is quite active and firm at 30@32c for stock packed with ice; choice fresh rolls were active at 26@27c; choice solid packed 22@24c; prime to choice 20@22c; common 18@20c.

CHEESE—The demand is active and prices are firm. We quote August makes of Ohio factory at 12@13c; fancy do do wholesale trade; jobbing at 13@14c; July do 9½@10c in round lots; 10@11c in small lots. New York Goshen sold in round lots at 11@11½c; jobbing quotations 12@12½c.

EGGS—The supply is moderately good and prices are steady. We quote strictly fresh at 20@22c ₱ dozen.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 60@65c in wholesale lots; lower qualities 50@70c.

FRUIT—Fruits in the line is nearly over on some kinds of fruits, and business is limited by the paucity of stock. Peaches were scarce and firm at 75c@$2 50 for choice; $1 00@1 75 for poor to common. Pears were steady at $2 00@2 50 ₱ bushel. Grapes in liberal supply and easy at $2 50@3 00 ₱ cwt. Plums are steady at $3 50@ 4 00 ₱ bushel.

HONEY—There is a quiet and easy market with new domestic ruling at 20c ₱ lb; new California 20@22c ₱ lb.

POTATOES—There is dull and depressed. We quote live chickens at 30@40c ₱ pair by the coop.

POTATOES—Irish are very scarce and firm. We quote at $2 00@2 50 ₱ barrel for prime Early Rose; $1 25@1 50 for common. The inquiry for bulk potatoes is more active, and prices have an upward tendency. We quote at 65@70c per bushel. Sweet potatoes are in liberal supply and easy. We quote at $3 75@4 00 ₱ barrel for Baltimore; Jerseys at $3 00@4 25.

ONIONS—Are quiet and steady at $2 00@2 25 ₱ barrel.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is dull and weak at $2 00 @2 25 per bushel; sales in round lots were made at $1 90. Clover seed is quiet with nothing doing, and prices are nominal at $9 00 @10 00 ₱ bushel.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 18 @20c ₱ gallon for prime country stock; 15c for best city makes.

Provisions.

The provision trade is steady and rather devoid of new points of interest, the only report which we have to make being that a fair trade was done at unchanged rates. Receipts for the past week were rather light, having been but 1,857 pcs pork and 373 tcs.

BACON—The market is steady. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 8½@8¾c ₱ pound; short rib sides 10c; sides 10½@11c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams were firm at 12c ₱ lb for extra sugar-cured canvased. Breakfast strips were in good demand; we quote sugar-cured at 10½c. Sugar-cured shoulders are quoted at 8½@9c; canvased do 9c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, was firm at 10½c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $5 50@7 00.

LARD—The market is steady and firm. We quote refined lard in tierces 8½c ₱ lb; in half barrels 9c; in 10 pail buckets 9¾c ₱ lb; in 3 ₱ cadcies 10c ₱ lb; in 5 ₱ caddies 10c ₱ lb; in 3-lb pails 10c ₱ lb; in 5-lb pails 11c ₱ lb; in 6-lb pails 11½c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—The market is firmer. We quote extra at 65c ₱ gallon; No. 1 at 75c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 62½@65c; lubricating oil, white winter, 60c; yellow winter 57½@60c.

MESS PORK—Continues nearly steady at $19 50 ₱ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers' city rendered, at 6¼@6½c ₱ lb; country do 5¾@6c ₱ lb.

Groceries.

A fairly active business was done in staple groceries, the jobbing and order demand being good and prices generally steady. Coffees show great firmness, and we saw a dispatch to a broker from a prominent New York house quoting an advance of 1c per lb on prime to best grades. Jobbing quotations were not materially altered from last week, but the market showed a decided upward tendency. Sugars continued rather quiet with a fair jobbing trade. Molasses current are steady as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	Sugars.	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	24 @25c	Standard A	11 @11½c
Choice Rio	22½c	Standard B	10½@10¾c
Prime Rio	22½c	Do. extra C	10¾@10⅞c
Low grade Rio	20½c	Extra C—yel	10¾c
Prime Laguayra	20½c	C—yellow	10 c
Java	30 c	Franklin, B	10¼c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	11½c
Rio, in papers	26 @27½c	Crushed	11½c
2d grades do	23½@25c	Powdered	11½c
Rio, in bulk	23 @25c	Granulated	11½c
Java, in papers	35 c	Molasses.	₱ gall.
Java, in bulk	34½c	Straight N. O.	55c
Teas.		Prime	62@65c
Young Hyson	25@74 c	Good	55@60c
Gunpowder	50 c	Syrups.	
Imperial	30@45 c	Ex. white drips	65@70c
Japan	30@45 c	Sugar drips	50@55c
Oolong	25@45 c	Lower grades	25@45c
Fancy do	1 00	Soaps.	
Bonchong	28@ 75 c	Irish soap, ₱ box	$1 25
Rice.		S. S. Star, ₱ box	5 75
Choice Carl'a	6½@7 c	Babbitt's best, ₱ box	6 25
Patna	7 c	Gold do	6 25
Rangoon	6 c	Extra olive do	3 80
Louisiana	6 c	Do. N. Y. City	5 00
Spices.		German mottled do	7½c
Pearl	8½@9c	California	9 @9½c
Silver gloss	9c	Soda.	
Corn	7½@10½c	Bi-carb, in kgs	4½@5 c
Spices (whole)		Bi-carb, in 1-lb pkgs	5 c
Cloves	15 c	Bi-carb, in ¼ papers	6¾c
Allspice	17 c	Candies.	
Cassia	30@35 c	Star, full wt	16 c
Nutmegs	85 c	Stearine	11½@12c
Pepper	18 c	Mould	10½@10¾c

FISH—A moderate business is done at retrieved quotations, as follows:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess	$25 00	Split Labrador Herring	7 50
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	Lake Pickerel, ½ bbls	3 50
Extra No. 1 bay	18 00	Lake Herring, do	2 25
Extra No. 2 large	12 50	Lge Georges cod	6½
No. 2 medium	12 00	Do. fish, ₱ lb	6½
Large No. 3	10 00	Medium Georges	5
No. 3 medium	8 50	Halibut, ₱ lb	12½
Whitefish, ½ bbls	5 25	No. 1 Herring, ½ bx	2
Lake Trout, do	4 50	Scaled herring do	40

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a light trade. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, old, per box, $2 50; London layers do $5 50; Valentias, old, 9½c ₱ lb; Sultanas 18c. Dates 8½@9c. Currants 7½c. Citron 30c. Prunes 5½@6c. Almonds—Languedoc 22c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 55c, do Tarea 22c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 15c; Sicily filberts 16c. Smyrna figs 18c. Brazil nuts 10c. Maccaroni 11@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ₱ box, 6 00@8 00. Oranges are firm at $7 50 ₱ box. Cocoanuts $6 00 ₱ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—Trade is rather quiet, and prices are easy and slightly nominal. We quote green peas, 2 ₱ cans per dozen, $2 00; Raspberries do $2 00; strawberries do $1 75; gooseberries do $1 30; pineapples do, $2 30; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 3 ₱ cans per doz, $2 15@2 25; tomatoes do, $1 65@1 70.

Dry Goods.

The jobbing trade in seasonable fabrics has been fairly active for the last two days with a very satisfactory business reported by the leading houses. The only change in prices which we have to note since our last report is a sharp reduction in Lancaster and Glasgow ginghams, but the general tendency of the market is quite firm. Prices current are as follows:

BROWN SHEETINGS.	Width.	P'ce	BLEACHED SHEETINGS.	Width.	P'ce
Our Own	36	6	Lonsdale	36	11
Suffolk L	36	6½	Lonsdale Cam	36	14
Fairmount	36	7	Pride of Lonsdale	36	12
Red Bank	36	7	Bay Mill	36	11½
Rochdale	36	8	Davol	36	11½
Blackstone	36	9½	Wamsutta	36	12
White Rock	36	10	Cabat	42	11
Pocahontas	36	9½	Pepperell	42	13
Hill	36	10	Pepperell	10-4	27½
GINGHAMS.					
Lancaster	9		Berkshire	8	½
Glasgow	7	½	Amoskeag	7	½
SHIRTING PRINTS.					
Cocheco	6½		Sprague's	5	½
Merrimac	6½		Allen's	6	
Anchor	6		Allen—fancy	6	
Oriental	6½				
PRINTS.					
Conestoga fa'cy	7		Oriental fancy	7	
Hamilton fa'cy	7		Cocheco fancy	7	
Garner fancy	6		Berlin	6	
Amoskeag fa'cy	6½		Berlin solid	6	
Richmond	7		Simpson's black	6½	
Merrimac	7		" fast black	7	
American fancy	7		" mourning	7	
Southbridge	7				

DELAINES AND WORSTED DRESS GOODS.

(Pacific and Manchester Mills.)

3-4 Fophn Luster	16½	6-4 Alpacas GI	22½
3-4 Alpaca Lasting	20	6-4 Alpacas Bl	25
3-4 Coided Alpacas	20	3-4 Man't Cach're	22½
3-4 Pacific Twills	20	3-4 Pacific do	25
3-4 Fello Cloths	20	6-4 Pacific do	37½
3-4 Arabians	22½	6-4 H. L. D. W. Pop	32½

CANTON FLANNELS—BROWN.

Hamilton R	7	Nashua A	9
Hamilton stout	11½	Nashua A XX	11
New Market O	8½	Nashua XX	14
Arlington C	12½	Pacific Extra	12½

CANTON FLANNELS—BLEACHED.

Mass. R	9	Tremont Y	13½
Tremont	10	Lawrence A	9
Tremont A	12		

TICKING.

Conestoga X	7-8	Thorndike	7-8
Conestoga A A	7-8	Portsmouth	7-8
Conestoga C T	4-4	Portsmouth	4-4
Conestoga B F	4-4	Whittaker	7-8
" prem. A	4-4	Whittaker	4-4

MISCELLANEOUS.

White carpet chain	20	Colored carp't ch'n	20
fine	21	fine	25
Cot'n bat 10@12	12@16	Cotton twine	21

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, September 20.—The package trade in prints, ginghams and leading manufactured cotton goods was active and brisk. The jobbing business was progressing. Prints strong and advancing. Hamilton and Southbridge prints 5c higher. There was a rush in ginghams and leading makes down to 9c. Dress goods in steady request. Woolen goods moving in fair amounts.

Petroleum.

September 20.—The market was weak to-day and prices in crude underwent a sharp decline of about 15c from the opening quotations. Refined was a little easier in sympathy, and may be quoted a shade lower.

CRUDE—The market throughout the day has been completely at the mercy of the bears who, by persistent hammering, have depressed prices about $3 75, the opening rate for Conduit and United, down to $3 00. Buyers seemed to have withdrawn, and made no attempt to stem the current. Shipment was not quotable, there being no sales. Spot was offered at 3c below. United. The prices paid at wells was $3 75 in the morning, and as certificates fell, it came down to $3 55, and now $3 60 is the best rate.

REFINED—There was a little weakness produced by the crude and prices were easier. We quoted a little off, though holders, both here and in the East, are quite firm in their views. We quote standard white at 22½@23c; one hundred and thousand barrel lots at work; 23c for the lower brands. New York, 23½@23½c. Philadelphia and Baltimore rated at 23½@23½c. Richmond delivery is quoted nominally at 25@25½c.

OIL BARRELS—Trade is quiet with buyers holding off for lower prices and sellers are nominally unchanged at $4 10@$4 50 for city made; $4 30@$4 70 for country.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, September 20.—Petroleum dull and nominal; crude 14½c; refined 26c; cases 31c; naphtha 14c.

PHILADELPHIA, September 20.—Petroleum—Crude 14½c; refined 26c; cases 31c.

LIVERPOOL, September 20.—Refined petroleum 1s 5½d.

LONDON, September 20.—Refined petroleum 1s 5½d.

ANTWERP, September 20.—Refined petroleum 50 francs.

CLEVELAND, September 20.—Petroleum firm; standard white, 16 degrees test, 25c.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

	Bbls.
Refined shipments by A. V. R. R	2,500

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, September 20, 1876.

CATTLE.

The undertaking of working off the unprecedented heavy run of common cattle commenced this morning, and when we left the yards was being successfully accomplished. There was little or no difficulty in disposing of prime, 1,400 to 1,600 lb steers, but common to medium classes were dull and sales hard to effect. Yet they were mostly worked off, a whose loss we do not undertake to say. It is possible that the supply still in the pens will do better to-morrow, but this is only "guess work," which quotations may completely upset. In the feverish and unsettled state of the market we cannot do better than reproduce our yesterday's figures, which were as follow:

Choice, 1,400 to 1,600 lbs steers	$5 15@5 35
Good, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs steers	4 75@5 15
Good, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs steers	4 50@4 75
Fair, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs steers	3 85@4 50
Bulls, stags and cows	2 75@4 00

HOGS.

The hog market, as predicted, went lower and still lower to-day, and it was with difficulty that prime Philadelphias were sold at 6c gross, or $6 80, many going as low as $6 40. Yorkers were disposed of at $5 90@6 00, while grassers sold at $5 50@5 75. The market closed with a goodly number in the pens unsold. We quote:

Best Philadelphias	$6 40@6 50
Best Yorkers	5 80@6 00
Fair grassers	5 50@5 75
Roughs	4 00@5 00

SHEEP.

The want of good fat, 100 to 110 lb sheep was sadly felt this week, and they have been in hand would have readily brought top prices. But as it was nearly all the offerings, of all grades, were worked off at fair prices, and at about the same rates as given yesterday, which were:

Prime, 100 to 110 lbs	$5 00@5 25
Prime, 90 to 100 lbs	4 75@5 00
Good, 80 to 90 lbs	4 25@4 75
Good, 70 to 80 lbs	3 75@4 25
Common, 70 to 80 lbs, per head	2 00@3 00
Lambs	4 00@5 00
Jersey ewes dull at, per head	2 00@3 25

The usual number of milkers were on sale and commanded the following prices, which were governed as to condition and quality:

Extra choice milkers	$85 00@$70 00
Good milkers	60 00@45 00
Fair milkers	40 00@35 00
Common milkers	25 00@30 00

EAST LIBERTY STOCK YARDS, September 20, 1876.

(By Associated Press.)

Messrs. J. F. Sadler & Co., commission merchants for the sale of live stock, report the following as the condition of the market for the week ending this day:

CATTLE.

There was a heavy run on the market this week, but in point of quality and weights the cattle were the most inferior that have been offered for some time past; hence the common grades were off a shilling from last week's prices, while good cattle sold at unchanged figures.

No.	Wt.	P'c.	No.	Wt.	P'c.	No.	Wt.	P'c.
19	15,740	$4 05	2	1,770	$1 90	1	1,320	$5 00
15	22,605	5 00	2	2,140	4 50	3	3,680	4 85
5	6,380	5 25	2	2,630	5 15	1	1,490	5 12
1	1,150	4 75	2	2,160	4 75	2	2,160	4 75
1	1,350	3 25	16	20,450	4 50	1	870	2 62
1	1,350	3 12	31	32,470	4 00	2	2,010	4 15
2	2,320	4 00	1	1,160	4 00	1	1,160	4 00
1	1,140	2 87	2	2,050	4 30	6	6,070	4 37
15	13,230	3 75	2	3,370	4 80	1	1,910	4 25
24	17,490	3 20	19	21,660	4 10	1	1,140	4 00
1	920	3 75	1	820	3 25	3	3,450	4 05
1	1,080	3 50	1	1,020	3 25	1	1,020	3 25
1	1,010	2 62	2	2,000	4 60	16	16,000	5 00
17	18,280	4 80	20	20,650	5 00	18	14,560	2 00
17	20,750	5 00	18	18,160	5 00	1	1,000	3 50
16	20,460	4 80	28	40,050	5 25	2	2,700	4 50
49	57,050	4 83	2	2,170	4 00	20	19,800	4 15
19	20,410	4 05	1	1,080	3 00	12	11,660	4 00
15	19,260	4 70	1	990	4 00	17	21,130	4 65

HOGS.

There was an improvement in the trade on last Saturday and Monday the highest point was reached when Philadelphias touched $6 80, and Yorkers $6 65, but heavier receipts on Tuesday, and favorable reports from Chicago and Buffalo unsettled values and there was a very rapid decline. The market closed to-day at $6 30@6 50 for Philadelphias and $5 80@6 00 for Yorkers. Most all sold.

No.	Wt.	P'c.	No.	Wt.	P'c.	No.	Wt.	P'c.
2	380	$6 62	55	9,270	$6 00	6	1,67	$5 45
26	5,540	6

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 23, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., September 20, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum.	Dir.	Force.	Weath
7 A. M.	29.930	55	93	N.	Light.	Foggy
2 P. M.	29.85	75	36	E.	Gentle	Fair.
9 P. M.	29.870	58	90	N. E.	Light.	Fair.

Mean barometer.....29.877; Highest thermom... 75
Mean thermom..... 62.5; Lowest thermom ... 54

Legal Notes.

The jurors called for the Court of Common Pleas No. 1, will probably not be required, as the Supreme Court meets the first Monday in October, and for several weeks engages the attention of the members of the bar.

Judge Williams, of the Supreme Court, who has been ill at the Logan House at Altoona for some time past, was brought home yesterday on a special car attached to the Pacific Express. The car was backed down Liberty street to a point near the Judge's residence, No. 116 Penn avenue.

Judge Stowe is holding Court at Uniontown. Judge Kirkpatrick is relieving Judge Ewing, on the Quarter Session bench, for a short time.

Josiah H. Gordan, Esq., of Cumberland, Md., and Herman A. Baer, esq., of Somerset, Pa., were to-day admitted to practice in the United States District Court, on motion of Hon. A. H. Coffroth.

Court was called in Washington, Pa., on Monday for the trial of the Dippold railroad case to test a case of the Citizens' Railroad against subscribers to the stock who refused to pay on the ground that the company failed to comply with their agreement to run their road into the borough.

Base Ball—Another Dose for the Allegheny Ones.

The game at Union Park yesterday was a sad falling off from that of Tuesday. The Louisvilles, while not playing with anything like the force of the St. Louis Browns on the previous day, gained an easy victory over the Alleghenies by a score of 10 to 3, with a wretched fielding record on both sides, the home nine making sixteen errors and the visitors twelve. The game was won on the first innings, when the Kentuckians punished McKelvy for six base hits, with a total of seven, bringing seven men in to the home plate, two of the runs being earned. The total base hits for the visitors were eleven, with a total of twelve, while the Alleghenies hit Devlin for eight bases, with a total of nine. The following is the score by innings:

Innings.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Louisvilles	7	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	—10
Alleghenies	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	—3

The same nines will play again to-day, when it is to be hoped the home nine will make a rather better showing. If the management at the Union Park had put the price of admission at the usual amount they would probably have had a large audience yesterday on the strength of Tuesday's game. But on the plea of a guarantee to the visitors, which was a false one, so far as yesterday's game was concerned, they put the price up to fifty cents and had their own pockets to thank for the very poor attendance that was secured.

THE BOYS IN BLUE

(Composed by J. Glover, for W. J. Matthews Glee Club of Second ward, Pittsburgh.]

Come all ye brave boys of the Nation,
And all Republicans, hear me sing of Hayes, the brave soldier,
Who fought with the boys in the blue.
Chorus—Who fought, &c.

There's Tilden and Hendricks, poor fellows,
Tis sad—so sad—but true,
They never fought, marched or conquered
With the boys that fought in the blue.
Chorus—With the boys that, &c.

They talk—they crow like big fellows,
But they never, they never will do.
Their platform's like a big bellow,
Its sure to blow them in two.
Chorus—Its sure to blow, &c.

For Union they pretend great devotion,
But their scheme is easy seen through;
Dress them up in the clothes of the Nation,
The Rebel is sure to stick through.
Chorus—The Rebel, &c.

Then hurrah for Wheeler, the patriot,
We know that he surely is true,
He runs with Hayes, the brave soldier,
That bled with the boys in blue.
Chorus—That bled, &c.

And in the month of November,
We'll man the old ship with a crew
That will vote for Hayes and remember
The soldier that fought in the blue.
Chorus—The soldier, &c.

Then hurrah for the red, white and blue,
Hurrah for the red, white and blue,
We will vote for Hayes, and remember
The soldier that fought in the blue.
Chorus—The soldier that

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge Ketcham.

Lan & Garlick *et al.*, creditors, vs. J. H. Johnston, debtor, Pittsburgh. Debtor adjudged a bankrupt, and case referred to Register Harper.

James Schoonmaker, bankrupt, Allegheny City. Hearing on exceptions to Register's report fixed for the 27th instant.

John C. Orr, bankrupt, Mercer county. Motion for an injunction against execution creditors fixed for the 25th inst.

Jacob Stanfield, bankrupt, Butler county. The rule on Boston Iron Company to show cause why an attachment should not be issued referred to Register Shafer.

E. A. Gladisch, bankrupt, Greene county. Restraining order issued against M. W. Rankin & Co. *et al.*

Edmund Stiles, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Order granted for the sale of real estate discharged of liens.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Kirkpatrick.

The case of Lewis W. Adams, the Michigan farmer, indicted for indecent assault upon a girl named Florence Allen, whom he was taking to his home from the East, was called for a second trial, the first jury having failed to agree.

The witnesses were the same with the exception of two new ones, among whom the defendant proved from Michigan. One of these was Mr. Partridge, a real estate broker doing business near where the defendant lived, who testified to Mr. Adams' good reputation. The other was defendant's son, whose testimony was substantially the same.

The prosecution brought out a new point that the defendant, soon after the girl had made the charge against him to some of the passengers in the cars, took from his pocket a lot of papers and documents and threw them out of the car window. This was admitted by the witness, who claimed that the papers had thrown away the papers in the excitement of the occasion simply because he did not wish to be known. It was also shown that after his excitement had somewhat subsided he had paid an officer to go back along the line of the road and look for papers, &c., and they were produced in court. They consisted of several certificates of character which he had obtained in Washington before starting West, in order that he might the more easily obtain the position he wanted to take back with him. There were also several photographs of different members of his family. Jury out.

ALLEGHENY REPUBLICANS.

Another Grand Torchlight Parade To-morrow Night—Meeting Last Night to Arrange Preliminaries.

Representatives of seventeen Hayes and Wheeler marching clubs of Allegheny City met last evening at the Knap's Battery Armory to arrange for another grand torchlight demonstration in that city. Captain J. D. Walker was called to the chair and Mr. James McHendry was elected Secretary.

After deciding to have the parade to-morrow (Friday) evening, the meeting proceeded to the election of a Chief Marshal, when N. H. Voegtly was selected by acclamation.

The following named gentlemen were appointed a committee to extend an invitation to all the Hayes and Wheeler marching clubs of Pittsburgh to take part in the procession: Messrs. Armstrong, Reynolds, Kitchen and Canham.

A Committee on Route, with Captain Reno as chairman, was appointed, and after a brief absence they reported the following route of procession, which was adopted:

Form on Robinson street, right resting on Federal, and proceed as follows: Federal to Lacock street, Madison avenue, Main street, Pine street, countermarch on Main to Chestnut street, Ohio street, Madison avenue, Second street, Cedar avenue, North avenue, Federal street, Madison street, Fremont street, Pennsylvania avenue, Allegheny avenue, Franklin street, Market street, Greenwood street, Beaver avenue, Sheffield street, Manhattan street, Rebecca street, Cedar street, Lacock street to Federal street and dismiss.

On motion of Captain Canham, citizens residing along the route are requested to decorate their houses.

After attending to the minor details and some other unimportant business the meeting adjourned.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

R. S. WARING, Esq., has returned from his summer trip East. He is in the best of health and spirits.

TRAINS on the Fayette county branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad resumed their regular trips Monday.

MR. P. MCGEE has brought suit against a number of members of the colored club for riot on Saturday evening last.

ANTHONY GRIESBACH was jailed yesterday by Alderman Burke for a hearing on a charge of assaulting and battering Wm. Myer.

JOHN GILFILLEN, Esq., was taken suddenly ill on the South Side, on Tuesday evening, and yesterday his condition was quite critical.

A. FALLER, Esq., the popular drug clerk, has returned to the city from his Eastern visit, during which he took in the Centennial Exposition and other points of interest.

OWEN MCNALLY, the boy who was detected stealing cigars at the saloon of Harry Alden, was yesterday committed by Alderman Burke for a further hearing on the charge.

THE total number of passengers carried over the Pennsylvania Railroad for the five days ending on the 16th was 97,705. To the credit of the company, this immense number was transported without an accident or serious detention.

M. J. GRAY, a distiller, at California, Pa., has made informations charging Jesse Foundstone, Andy Walker, Ellis Johnson, Isaac Parker, West Poundstone, Isaac Poundstone and Wm. Carnhart with the larceny of whisky from his warehouse. All of the parties except the last three are in jail at Uniontown. Parker has made a confession.

MRS. HENRIETTA STEWART BARCLAY, wife of ARTE C. BARCLAY, formerly proof-reader on the COMMERCIAL, died in Philadelphia on the 16th inst., at the age of twenty-three years. She was a lady of many fine qualities, and her early death will cause genuine sorrow among the many who knew and loved her. Mr. Barclay has the sympathy of all.

BENJAMIN ZIMMERMAN was committed to jail by Alderman McMasters yesterday for trial on a charge of defrauding Christ. Beckers, a Mc-Keesport hotel keeper. The information was made under a late act of Assembly for the protection of hotel and boarding house keepers. Wolf Rappaport, a companion of Zimmerman, united on a similar charge.

A ROOM on the fourth story of the COMMERCIAL building was formerly used as a manufactory of looking glasses, in which much quicksilver was used. The parties now occupying the room on the third floor under the one mentioned are doing good business in catching the quicksilver, which, having penetrated through the floor and ceiling above, falls in leary drops, and is collected in sheets of paper spread to receive it. Over a quarter of a pound has been thus gathered during the past three days. It is almost as good as a quicksilver mine.

E. G. HERSHBERG, charged before Alderman Burke with cheating by false pretenses, on oath of Amanda Crawford, was committed yesterday for a hearing.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Rousing Republican Meetings Last Evening.

Enthusiastic Gathering on the Hill—Speeches by Major J. F. Slagle and H. A. Collier, Esq.—The East End Organized—Speeches by O. H. Allerton, Esq., Hon. Russell Errett, Major A. M. Brown, H. H. McCormick and Others.

Two large and enthusiastic Republican meetings were held last evening, one at Center avenue and Crawford street, and the other in the Twenty-first ward, East End.

THE MEETING ON THE HILL.

For the meeting in the Eighth ward, the Sixth ward Veteran club, the Eighth ward club and the three clubs of the Eleventh ward organized—Speeches by O. H. Allerton, Esq., and H. A. Collier, Esq.—The East End Organized—Speeches by O. H. Allerton, Esq., Hon. Russell Errett, Major A. M. Brown, H. H. McCormick and Others.

turned out in full strength and with their martial bands and showy uniforms, attracting much attention. Professor William J. Pope, the noted singer, with his chorus, was present, and added not a little to the interest of the meeting. Through the liberality of Mr. John Thiers a substantial stand was erected on an open lot, and it was handsomely decorated with flags, lanterns and torches. The large assembly was called to order by Crosby Gray, Esq., on whose motion the following officers were chosen:

President—Wm. Little.

Vice Presidents—Andrew Nesbit, James Barclay, B. F. Kennedy, J. W. McGinley, Wm. Butler, Jas. McCallin, James H. Phillips, R. M. Snodgrass, Wm. Moore, Geo. Schmitt, John Thiers.

Secretaries—John G. Little and reporters of the press.

Mr. Little, chairman, being introduced, stated the purpose of the meeting to be the discussion of the political questions of the day and to advocate republican principles and Republican candidates. He hoped not only Republicans but Democrats were present, and that they would listen and carefully weigh the arguments that would be advanced. After briefly reviewing the work of the Republican party, the speaker said its record never was equalled in the history of the world. We now come before the people with confidence that their judgment will uphold and continue the Republican party.

In closing, Mr. Little introduced Prof. Pope, who sang "The Democratic Band," much to the delight of the audience. This was followed by the funny song, "Tilden's Lament," and was warmly applauded.

SPEECH OF MAJOR SLAGLE.

Major J. F. Slagle was then introduced and was warmly received. He referred to the wide field of discussion open to a speaker this campaign. He would inquire why any Republican can leave the old party? In the record of that party we have every reason to hold to it and to maintain its flag. The history and achievement of the party is known to all. Mr. Slagle here briefly reviewed the slavery agitation and the action of the Southern wing of the strength of Tuesday's game. But on the plea of a guarantee to the visitors, which was a false one, so far as yesterday's game was concerned, they put the price up to fifty cents and had their own pockets to thank for the very poor attendance that was secured.

THE BOYS IN BLUE

(Composed by J. Glover, for W. J. Matthews Glee Club of Second ward, Pittsburgh.]

Come all ye brave boys of the Nation,
And all Republicans, hear me sing of Hayes, the brave soldier,
Who fought with the boys in the blue.
Chorus—Who fought, &c.

There's Tilden and Hendricks, poor fellows,
Tis sad—so sad—but true,
They never fought, marched or conquered
With the boys that fought in the blue.
Chorus—With the boys that, &c.

They talk—they crow like big fellows,
But they never, they never will do.
Their platform's like a big bellow,
Its sure to blow them in two.
Chorus—Its sure to blow, &c.

For Union they pretend great devotion,
But their scheme is easy seen through;
Dress them up in the clothes of the Nation,
The Rebel is sure to stick through.
Chorus—The Rebel, &c.

Then hurrah for Wheeler, the patriot,
We know that he surely is true,
He runs with Hayes, the brave soldier,
That bled with the boys in blue.
Chorus—That bled, &c.

And in the month of November,
We'll man the old ship with a crew
That will vote for Hayes and remember
The soldier that fought in the blue.
Chorus—The soldier that

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge Ketcham.

Lan & Garlick *et al.*, creditors, vs. J. H. Johnston, debtor, Pittsburgh. Debtor adjudged a bankrupt, and case referred to Register Harper.

James Schoonmaker, bankrupt, Allegheny City. Hearing on exceptions to Register's report fixed for the 27th instant.

John C. Orr, bankrupt, Mercer county. Motion for an injunction against execution creditors fixed for the 25th inst.

Jacob Stanfield, bankrupt, Butler county. The rule on Boston Iron Company to show cause why an attachment should not be issued referred to Register Shafer.

E. A. Gladisch, bankrupt, Greene county. Restraining order issued against M. W. Rankin & Co. *et al.*

Edmund Stiles, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Order granted for the sale of real estate discharged of liens.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Kirkpatrick.

The case of Lewis W. Adams, the Michigan farmer, indicted for indecent assault upon a girl named Florence Allen, whom he was taking to his home from the East, was called for a second trial, the first jury having failed to agree.

The witnesses were the same with the exception of two new ones, among whom the defendant proved from Michigan. One of these was Mr. Partridge, a real estate broker doing business near where the defendant lived, who testified to Mr. Adams' good reputation. The other was defendant's son, whose testimony was substantially the same.

The prosecution brought out a new point that the defendant, soon after the girl had made the charge against him to some of the passengers in the cars, took from his pocket a lot of papers and documents and threw them out of the car window. This was admitted by the witness, who claimed that the papers had thrown away the papers in the excitement of the occasion simply because he did not wish to be known. It was also shown that after his excitement had somewhat subsided he had paid an officer to go back along the line of the road and look for papers, &c., and they were produced in court. They consisted of several certificates of character which he had obtained in Washington before starting West, in order that he might the more easily obtain the position he wanted to take back with him. There were also several photographs of different members of his family. Jury out.

ALLEGHENY REPUBLICANS.

Another Grand Torchlight Parade To-morrow Night—Meeting Last Night to Arrange Preliminaries.

Representatives of seventeen Hayes and Wheeler marching clubs of Allegheny City met last evening at the Knap's Battery Armory to arrange for another grand torchlight demonstration in that city. Captain J. D. Walker was called to the chair and Mr. James McHendry was elected Secretary.

After deciding to have the parade to-morrow (Friday) evening, the meeting proceeded to the election of a Chief Marshal, when N. H. Voegtly was selected by acclamation.

The following named gentlemen were appointed a committee to extend an invitation to all the Hayes and Wheeler marching clubs of Pittsburgh to take part in the procession: Messrs. Armstrong, Reynolds, Kitchen and Canham.

A Committee on Route, with Captain Reno as chairman, was appointed, and after a brief absence they reported the following route of procession, which was adopted:

Form on Robinson street, right resting on Federal, and proceed as follows: Federal to Lacock street, Madison avenue, Main street, Pine street, countermarch on Main to Chestnut street, Ohio street, Madison avenue, Second street, Cedar avenue, North avenue, Federal street, Madison street, Fremont street, Pennsylvania avenue, Allegheny avenue, Franklin street, Market street, Greenwood street, Beaver avenue, Sheffield street, Manhattan street, Rebecca street, Cedar street, Lacock street to Federal street and dismiss.

On motion of Captain Canham, citizens residing along the route are requested to decorate their houses.

After attending to the minor details and some other unimportant business the meeting adjourned.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

R. S. WARING, Esq., has returned from his summer trip East. He is in the best of health and spirits.

TRAINS on the Fayette county branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad resumed their regular trips Monday.

MR. P. MCGEE has brought suit against a number of members of the colored club for riot on Saturday evening last.

ANTHONY GRIESBACH was jailed yesterday by Alderman Burke for a hearing on a charge of assaulting and battering Wm. Myer.

JOHN GILFILLEN, Esq., was taken suddenly ill on the South Side, on Tuesday evening, and yesterday his condition was quite critical.

A. FALLER, Esq., the popular drug clerk, has returned to the city from his Eastern visit, during which he took in the Centennial Exposition and other points of interest.

OWEN MCNALLY, the boy who was detected stealing cigars at the saloon of Harry Alden, was yesterday committed by Alderman Burke for a further hearing on the charge.

THE total number of passengers carried over the Pennsylvania Railroad for the five days ending on the 16th was 97,705. To the credit of the company, this immense number was transported without an accident or serious detention.

M. J. GRAY, a distiller, at California, Pa., has made informations charging Jesse Foundstone, Andy Walker, Ellis Johnson, Isaac Parker, West Poundstone, Isaac Poundstone and Wm. Carnhart with the larceny of whisky from his warehouse. All of the parties except the last three are in jail at Uniontown. Parker has made a confession.

MRS. HENRIETTA STEWART BARCLAY, wife of ARTE C. BARCLAY, formerly proof-reader on the COMMERCIAL, died in Philadelphia on the 16th inst., at the age of twenty-three years. She was a lady of many fine qualities, and her early death will cause genuine sorrow among the many who knew and loved her. Mr. Barclay has the sympathy of all.

BENJAMIN ZIMMERMAN was committed to jail by Alderman McMasters yesterday for trial on a charge of defrauding Christ. Beckers, a McKeesport hotel keeper. The information was made under a late act of Assembly for the protection of hotel and boarding house keepers. Wolf Rappaport, a companion of Zimmerman, united on a similar charge.

A ROOM on the fourth story of the COMMERCIAL building was formerly used as a manufactory of looking glasses, in which much quicksilver was used. The parties now occupying the room on the third floor under the one mentioned are doing good business in catching the quicksilver, which, having penetrated through the floor and ceiling above, falls in leary drops, and is collected in sheets of paper spread to receive it. Over a quarter of a pound has been thus gathered during the past three days. It is almost as good as a quicksilver mine.

E. G. HERSHBERG, charged before Alderman Burke with cheating by false pretenses, on oath of Amanda Crawford, was committed yesterday for a hearing.

PITTSBURGH M. E. CONFERENCE.

Annual Meeting—Appointment of Committees—Action in Reference to Bishop Ames' Death, &c., &c.

The Pittsburgh annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church convened in the Butler street M. E. Church yesterday morning at nine o'clock. Bishop Peck occupied the chair, and devotional exercises were conducted by the Bishop, assisted by the venerable Thomas M. Hudson and Samuel Wakefield D. D. Dr. Pershing was re-elected Secretary with the privilege of nominating his own assistants.

A resolution was offered by Dr. Cox, asking the board of Stewards, in the distribution of the superannuated collection, to discriminate in favor of the older preachers.

Conference fixed the time of its session at 8½ in the morning, to adjourn at 12 M.

The Presiding Elders, being a Committee on Nominations, presented the following list of Standing Committees:

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Stewards (Ministerial).—R. P. Miller, W. Lynch, J. H. Wilkinson, J. T. Riley, M. McK Garrett, L. R. Beacom.

Stewards (Lay).—Thos. Hershberger, J. H. Nobbs, C. C. Fawcett, Samuel Hamilton, R. Robinson, A. G. Williams.

Church Extension.—M. W. Dallas, W. D. Sloane, J. A. Danks, M. S. Kendig, E. B. Snyder.

Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.—R. L. Miller, J. W. Baker, E. Williams, J. F. Core, J. J. Millyar, S. T. Mitchell.

Education.—S. Wakefield, T. M. Hudson, B. F. Brooke, William Cox, W. P. Turner, S. M. Vernon.

Sunday School Union.—A. B. Castle, N. D. Ris, J. H. Rodgers, O. S. Backtel, J. C. High, A. Jackson.

Freedman's Aid Society.—G. Orbin, D. H. Dempsey, M. M. Sweeny, J. Mensel, M. B. Pugh, J. J. Hays.

State of the Church.—H. Miller, R. B. Mansell, C. W. Smith, J. W. McIntire, B. F. Thomas, J. Hosier.

Public Worship.—I. N. Baird, S. P. Woolf.

Auditing Presiding Elders' Accounts.—W. B. Watkins, A. Scott, B. Ingraham, J. B. Gray, H. H. Pershing.

Missions.—Presiding Elders.

Postoffices.—J. C. Smith, M. D. Liehliter, T. C. Hatfield, J. G. Gogley, D. N. Stafford, C. McCaslin.

Ladies and Pastors' Christian Union.—J. S. Wakefield, A. H. Miller, J. Dillen, G. B. Hudson, T. F. Eatons, J. H. Henry.

Books and Periodical Accounts.—W. E. Brown, J. McCartney, I. N. Pershing, D. J. Davis, D. R. Stevenson.

Parsonages.—J. A. Swaney, E. D. Holty, W. A. Stuart, M. C. Grimes, D. M. Hollister, R. Cartwright.

Temperance.—D. H. McCready, T. F. Pershing, J. E. Williams, S. Keebler, F. W. Verticar, S. W. Davis.

Centenary.—R. Morrow, J. R. Taylor, W. Johnston, G. W. Cranage, P. M. McGowan, J. Gledhill.

Tracts.—E. B. Griffin, J. K. Miller, W. Gamble, R. J. White, N. Lacock.

Bethel Cause.—R. Hopkins, S. H. Cravens, J. W. Miles, L. M. Swallow, B. F. Sawhill.

Publishing Minutes—Secretary of the Conference and Joseph Kellner.

Statistic.—Weed Pittsburgh district, T. H Eaton; South Pittsburgh district, T. Patterson; South Butler district, J. Boyle; Allegheny district, First Pittsburgh district, H. J. Smith; North Pittsburgh district, N. F. Connor; Allegheny district, J. Hoyle.

Examining Committees—Local preachers, R Hunniton, J. J. Moffitt, M. J. Stepps, J. W. Kessler; first year, A. Boyd, J. Boeins, J. Collings, Mead, M. J. Montgomery, J. Meehem; third year, J. Hamilton, H. C. Beacom, W. C. Stevens, S. J. Miller; fourth year, J. Connor, E. M Wood, N. F. Lacock, A. L. Petty.

These nominations were confirmed by the Conference.

PRESIDING ELDERS' DISTRICTS.

Rev. C. W. Miller, of Smithfield Street Church, in this city, offered the following resolution in relation to the number of Presiding Elders' districts:

Resolved, That we respectfully request the Presiding Bishop, in the arrangement of the work of our Conference he shall find it possible, to make four elders' districts instead of six.

The resolution was made the special order for this morning, immediately after the reading of the Journal.

COMMISSION OF CONFERENCE.

Dr. Nesbit moved that the Conference appoint a Commission to consult with a Commission of the same number appointed by the East Ohio Conference, in regard to questions arising between the two Conferences, the Commission to be constituted the next Conference and have power to act.

The motion prevailed, and the Conference appointed the Commission R. L. Miller, J. W. Baker and Dr. Cox.

THE DEATH OF BISHOP JANES.

Just previous to the close of the morning session of the Conference the death of Bishop Janes was announced in a most affecting speech by Bishop Peck. He alluded to the deceased as a man of great purity of character and of remarkable ability. His loss would be mourned by a million people throughout the world. His place could not be filled. The speaker said that his dispatches gave him no account of the manner of his death, but, he added, we knew he died triumphantly and of how he lived. The speaker said he never received a word of council or advice from the deceased Bishop that he should be at liberty to disregard.

The venerable Rev. T. M. Hudson, who has been a Methodist minister for more than half a century, addressed the Conference. His acquaintance with the deceased Bishop, he said, dated back about forty years. He had ever regarded him as a most extraordinary man. His religious life in the influence he exerted went. He was ever ready to give his counsel wherever it was needed, and it was always such counsel as only he could give.

Rev. Dr. Wakefield said that the deceased was elected to the office of Bishop in 1852. The speaker remembered him before he was elected to that office. He had loved him from the first time he met him, and loved him during his life. His life was so exemplary that he had not only loved but venerated him. The Bishop had filled up his life so completely and so gloriously that it should be a glorious example to us all.

Rev. Dr. Vincent, of the *Sunday School Union*, was introduced to the Conference, and spoke of the deceased Bishop. The speaker said that Bishop Janes was the most symmetrical man he had ever seen. He was proud of him, he said, as the representative of the intellectual strength and culture of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was the ablest Methodist of the most approved order, and yet he was a Methodist for the nineteenth century.

The Secretary then read the following, which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We have learned with profound sorrow of the death of our venerated fellow laborer, Rev. Edmund S. Janes, Senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Bishop Janes we recognize that the Church has lost one of its brightest exemplars and ablest defenders, and our own beloved Methodism one of its wisest counselors, purest exponents and noblest representatives.

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy as a Conference to the surviving members of the bereaved household, and to the church in which he was a bishop, and pray God now, commending them to His gracious Providence, who carries in His bosom even though He removes His chief workman.

L. N. BAIRD,
W. B. WATKINS
I. C. PERSHING.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Rev. C. A. Holmes, formerly of the Pittsburgh Conference, now stationed at Harrisburg, was introduced to the Conference.

A member suggested that it was a good deal like introducing a boy to his mother.

Miscellaneous and complimentary meetings were made, after which Conference adjourned to meet this morning at 9 o'clock.

Dr. Vincent's meeting in the Butler street church yesterday afternoon, delivered an able and interesting address on the Methodist Sunday Schools. Last evening the Missionary Anniversary Meeting was held, at which addresses were delivered by Dr. Dashiell and others.

LOCAL POLITICAL NOTES.

SIXTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB.

A Hayes and Wheeler marching club of 100 members has been organized in the Sixteenth ward, and the following officers and committees were elected:

President—R. H. Smith.

Vice Presidents—S. H. McElroy, Robert Dalzell, Henry Nichols, William Palmer, J. F. Rummell, S. H. Morgan, Dr. T. J. Dun, F. Oehling, Robert Watson, John F. White, John McCoubrey, Samuel Baldwin, Samuel McKinley, Alex. McKinley, Robert McKinley, William C. Barr, James Hemphill, James Reed.

Recording Secretary—James Kirkwood.

Corresponding Secretary—Henry Nichols.

Treasurer—Samuel McKinley.

Captain—Samuel Dalzell.

First Lieutenant—Samuel Baldwin.

Second Lieutenant—George Scott.

Orderly Sergeant—Jacob Grumley.

Finance Committee—Samuel McKinley, S. H. Morgan, S. H. McElroy, Robert Dalzell, John McCoubrey, Thomas Thomas, John F. White.

Wigwam Committee—Robert Dalzell, S. H. Morgan.

Committee on Music—Henry Nichols, Henry Myers, John McConkey.

Committee on Uniforms—R. H. Smith, S. H. Morgan, Henry Nichols, S. H. McElroy and Officers of the marching club.

NINETEENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

The Republicans of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Wards have jointly organized a handsome room on Penn avenue, which will be always kept open and where meetings will be held every Saturday evening. For the Nineteenth the following vigilance committees have been appointed:

First district—J. L. Brown, D. L. McClintock, A. P. McWilliams, J. R. Allen, J. F. Cunningham, A. Dennison, J. E. Rogers.

Second district—J. Borland, Andrew Sweitzer, Wm. Morrison, James Moorhead, Thomas Moreland, R. W. Thomas, Frank Parkinson, C. S. Haven, J. J. Lawson, Sam'l. McCutcheon

Third district—J. N. Berlin, W. Lowry, Eli Wicott, A. Mohler, R. M. McClaren, S. Crawford, R. M. Reed, M. W. Sackett, R. C. Patterson, W. W. Logan, C. King.

TWENTIETH WARD REPUBLICANS.

For the Twentieth ward the following committees have been appointed:

First district—Fred. Baum, Chris Haus, F. Beese, J. G. Thomas, W. A. Burchfield, Robt. Aiken, R. S. Fergerson, H. Keller.

Second district—John Lang, Jas. Irwin, J. F. Denniston, John Davis, Jas. S. Negley, Jr., B. F. Lang.

Third district—D. E. Bayard, G. W. Hallman, R. Q. Whitten, Y. D. Richard, J. R. Baum, Jas. McConnell, L. B. Richards, O. B. Syall, S. L. Followell, John Linhart, Alex. Bates, S. M. Lafferty, Thos. E. Wilson, C. C. Atkinson.

A few copies of the Hayes and Wheeler campaign song book, with music, issued by the National Republican Committee, have been received at the Republican headquarters, this city, and will be distributed among glee clubs only.

A Republican meeting is to be held at Hamilton Hall, this evening, and will be addressed by S. P. Fulton, Esq., C. C. Taylor, Esq., and others.

The County Republican Executive Committee will meet on Monday (Friday) afternoon.

The captains of the Republican marching clubs will be called to meet on Monday evening, when arrangements for the torchlight demonstrations in the different districts.

Wm. A. L. Carver, of Wooster, Ohio, sends us note of a vote taken on a Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad train between Alliance and Pittsburgh yesterday. Between the voters the count stood Hayes 83, Tilden 39, Cooper 8, unknown 4. Among the ladies the vote was Hayes 35, Tilden 9, Cooper 3.

The Republicans of the Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, met at the school house, last evening, and organized for the campaign by choosing Wm. A. Herron, President; R. W. Stevens, Secretary. A Hayes and Wheeler marching club was also organized, and one hundred names were enrolled. The following officers were elected—Denny McKnight, Captain; W. M. Kirby, Lieutenant, George M. Hersh Second Lieutenant.

The Boys in Blue.

On Tuesday evening, when the Boys in Blue were assembled in the rotunda of City Hall just previous to their departure for the Soldiers' Convention, General Pearson presented to them Major Russell Errett, who was unavoidably absent, a beautiful silk banner. On one side was inscribed: "Allegheny Boys in Blue," and on the other, "Pittsburgh, September 18, 1876." The banner was received for the "Boys" by General James S. Negley. It is one of Robitzer's most artistic efforts.

Professor Brooks' Dancing Academy.

It will be noticed by referring to our advertising columns that Professor Brooks opens his popular dancing academy on Monday, October 2d, at 8 o'clock P. M. Classes are now forming for the different departments, which embraces a misses' and master's class, also ladies and gentlemen's class. The Professor has received the latest and most approved dances for the coming season, and has also arranged many new and beautiful fancy dances for young misses and masters. He also prepared to give instructions to private parties, schools and classes on the most reasonable terms. For terms and all particulars pertaining to tuition, call at the Academy, No. 39 Fifth avenue.

No Matter how Valuable the Glasses, they must also be very carefully suited to the eyes to be of any advantage. Quite a number of our best physicians, lawyers, merchants and mechanics testify to the success of Kornblum, the optician, in selecting just right glasses for almost any kind of affected eyes where the vision has not been entirely destroyed. His office is in R. S. Davis & Co.'s book store, corner Fifth avenue and Wood Street.

Go By All Means

to CLARKE'S Bookstore, 115 Wood street, and buy a copy of "Helen's Babies;" only 50 cents and very amusing.

The Turkish Baths.

For gentlemen, the very conditions of whose busy life involve the neglect of time Hall, this evening, and will be attended by a most powerful renovator. For invalids it has the effect of gentle and stimulating physical exercise, while with the healthy body it acts as the most vitalizing of tonics. Besides this it is especially in our climate, a *most delightful luxury*. Try a bath at No. 80 Diamond street and be convinced of its agreeable and salutary effects.

Fall Styles in Hats.

McCord & Co., 131 Wood street, are daily receiving all the new styles in hats, comprising every grade from the very best quality to the lowest. All goods sold at bottom prices. Agents for Youman's and Knox fashionable Fifth avenue hat.

McCORD & Co.,
131 Wood street.

TTBS

European Steamship Arrivals Reported Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Consul Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the Anchor line steamer Anchoria, at Moville; Bremen line steamer Berlin, at Baltimore; Cunard line steamer Scythia, at New York; Rotterdam line steamer Rotterdam, at New York; Transatlantique line steamer St. Laurent, at Plymouth.

THE GREAT PIPE LINE.

Opposition Threatened from the Railroads.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the New York *Bulletin* writes:

It would seem that the scheme of the Pennsylvania Transportation Company, to construct a line of four-inch pipe from the oil regions to the seaboard, is just beginning to cause the greatest legal battles between the corporations. The Pipe Line Company has a charter to go to the seaboard within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and is so far organized and prepared to go ahead that all the needed pipe, boilers and machinery for forcing oil are contracted for, and all the prominent pipe mills of the country are at work on them, and will furnish pipe at the rate of three miles a day, beginning this week. The company can lay it as fast as it is furnished, and they propose to lay the three hundred miles of pipe in a hundred days. The railroad companies have heretofore pretended to laugh at the idea of possible success in what they have been pleased to term this experiment, but the fact that the company proposes to break ground at Butler, Butler county, this week, has aroused their fears. They did not seem to think Mr. Henry Harley and his followers of the oil region meant business; but the pipe makers have determined to deck the first mile of pipe with blue ribbon and have a grand jollification over it. All is excitement up there, for they approve of any competition that can be brought about for cheaper the freights on oil to the seaboard.

The Attorney General of Pennsylvania has issued notice that he has been applied to by the railroad companies to issue a writ *quo warranto*, upon which the courts can issue an injunction to prevent the construction of the pipe line. He will not prosecute, however, to say the least, for the Pipe Company has not yet undertaken to assert its right of eminent domain under its charter and condemn property passed through by the pipes. As the pipes are to go thirty inches under ground, beyond the reach of the plow, over mountains, across bridges and down valleys, it creates neither costs nor fills. The farmers are to lay, as to the feeding, clothing and supplying generally the wants of the engines, houses and people at the stations, is a pleasant thing for the people along the route to contemplate. Consequently the right of way is largely conceded rather than that the Pipe Company shall be caused to divert its line off a man's farm or from a village. The full right of way is practically obtained, both to Philadelphia and Baltimore. An arrangement is in negotiation between the Reading Railroad Company and the Pipe Company to bring the oil supply to New York. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has been unable to extend it slimes into the oil regions, though it tried for ten years to do so. About two years ago well known capitalists in Pittsburgh built a line of three inch pipe from the oil regions to Pittsburgh, and made an arrangement with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to become its connection, so that oil is to day filled from the wells directly to Baltimore by pipe and right through. Hundreds of miles of pipe in use to day in the oil regions answers to the different railroads; most of it will become tributary, of course, to the Seaboard Pipe Company.

It is understood that the pipe line will be built. It is also plain that the real ground of opposition to the project is not that Mr. Harley will pump 6,000 barrels of oil a day from the railroad freights. But the knowledge possessed by every man connected with the railroad line of railroad, that the true method of transporting this great staple is through pipes, and the fear that the introduction of the oil regions will eventually be carried in this way, causes an uneasiness that has culminated in the present opposition. The railroads that seem, as Artemus Ward would have said, "decidedly prevous."

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Great as was the success of Miss Clara Belden in *Juliet*, she seemed to enter with even more powerand natural intuition of the genius of her author in undertaking to in the part of *Julia* in "The Hunchback." From the early scenes of coquetry between herself and *Cousin Helen* in the first and second acts to the time when *Master Walter*, appealing to the developed instincts of her womanly nature, brings out the better impulses of her knowledge of life, she meets every requirement of the character. Even in the passages where Miss Belden was whom Sheridan Knowles had in his mind's eye, when he wrote of the delicate requirements of the sentimental emotions the scenes could be better than Clara Belden. Especially in the passages with *Sir Thomas Clifford*—really the test passages of the play—her art is both satisfactory and impressive. In both the fourth and